

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXX.
NUMBER 21.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1883.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH MAY.

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL OF MEDICINE for February last has an article headed "Neglect of Homoeopathy in Calcutta," from which we make the following extract:

The *Hindoo Patriot* in noticing the number of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* containing these statistics, among other things, said, "The present number of the *Journal* contains an important article, showing the necessity of establishing a Homoeopathic Hospital in Calcutta. Dr. Sircar maintains a homoeopathic Dispensary in his own house, at which he treats all patients free of charge. The following statement shows the attendance at this Dispensary:—

	1874	1875
Hindoos ...	26,543	29,089
Mahomedans ..	8,262	10,401
Christians ...	1,581	1,935
Total...	36,386	41,425

"These figures not only show the active service which Dr. Sircar is rendering to the cause of humanity, but also the increasing popularity of the homoeopathic system in Calcutta."

It would have been well if the *Hindoo Patriot* had confined itself to pointing to "the increasing popularity of the homoeopathic system in Calcutta" as deducible from the attendance at the dispensary in question, and not drawn any other inference therefrom. But editors are a class of beings who never let slip an opportunity of giving out their opinions however unwise, and the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* unconsciously retarded the progress of homoeopathy in Bengal by making an unnecessary remark. He roused the ire and jealousy of some practitioners of homoeopathy in this city who, though fully knowing the Dispensary and the person who maintained it, came forward in a local paper, under the anonym of "Self-glorification," and insinuated that the statistics were a hoax manufactured for purposes of self-glorification! What followed we must forbear to relate, as we abhor descending into names and personalities. Our correspondent is no doubt aware of what followed; if he is not, we would simply refer him to the numbers of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* for Aug. and Sept., 1876, where he will see what professional jealousy can do, how under its influence a medical practitioner did not scruple to stab a brother practitioner by admirable manoeuvre both in the dark and in broad daylight, even though that were to arrest the progress of reform and truth.

What revelations! We will say nothing more.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL publishes a translation of Dr. Jousset's article in French on Diabetes, from which we give the following extracts:

Diabetes is a malady of the class of cachexies, characterized by the presence of sugar in the urine and by a peculiar cachexia of which the tendency is to gangrene and tuberculation.

Diabetes presents for study five forms: the common form, the benign form, the acute form, the consumptive form, the irregular form.

I. *Prophylaxis*.—The prophylaxis of diabetes is very little advanced. We advise persons disposed to diabetes by heredity or by constitution to abstain from alcoholic and acid drinks taken in large quantities, to protect the body by woollen clothing from humid cold, to avoid fatigue resulting from intellectual work pursued at night, to take to muscular exercise.

II. *Treatment of the common form*.—a. *Regimen*. We ought to speak in the first place of regimen, since all the schools agree in regarding it as necessary in the treatment of diabetes. This regimen, which consists in abstaining from farinaceous and saccharine matters, constitutes the palliative treatment of diabetes.

This regimen is composed of meat, of fish, of eggs, of milk, of butter, of cheese, of green legumes, of red fruits, and according to Trousseau, of all species of fruits in which is comprised the raisin.

To those who absolutely refuse to take gluten bread we may allow a very small quantity of ordinary bread well baked, and advise them to eat hard eggs in the manner of bread.

Muscular exercise pushed to perspiration, walking, hunting, gymnastics are exceedingly useful to diabetes, and Bouchardat insists particularly upon this mode of treatment.

The principal medicines for diabetes are nitrate of uranium, phosphoric acid, arsenic, nux vomica, creasote, chamomilla, opium, and curare.

Richard Hughes has endeavoured to specialize the indications of nitrate of uranium and phosphoric acid according to the nature of diabetes. Diabetes depending upon the nervous system demands phosphoric acid; that which proceeds from dyspepsia indicates nitrate of uranium; and that which is connected with the liver will be cured by chamomilla. These are physiologic-pathological hypotheses which we believe to be prejudicial to therapeutics, and in my opinion it is better to seek for the indications of the medicines in the totality of the symptoms than in more or less special theories of the etiology of diabetes.

IV. *Treatment of diabetic affections*.—Furuncles, carbuncles, abscesses, gangrene, phlegmasias, diabetic phthisis, albuminuria, find their complement of treatment in the therapeutics of each of these affections. As for the cerebral accidents which break out suddenly in diabetics, even before the cachexia, and which terminate very rapidly in death,

accidents which are attributed hypothetically to poisoning by acetone, we have not yet any therapeutic indication, and we have lost the few cases that had come under our observation. The treatment of this accident, when it exists, has yet to be found.

As diabetes has now become a common complaint in Bengal the above extracts may interest many.

MR. ARTHUR SULLIVAN, who is to be knighted for his merit in composing many popular airs, was a choir boy in St. James's Chapel Royal. He is 39 years old.

A SERVICE of carrier pigeons is to be established in connection with the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master General's Department of the Indian Army.

AN unusually sad case of mortality is reported from Suri. Mr. James Cockburn, Superintendent of Police, and his two sons, aged 21 and 19 years, fell victims to cholera in one day.

THE CZAR has resolved to abolish all the present regimental flags and colours in his army; and reverting to an old Muscovite custom, will replace them by church banners, bearing effigies of the patron saints of the various regiments.

TUESDAY, 15TH MAY.

A CLAIM of nearly two millions sterling has just been made by the War Office on the Government of India, for arrears of home charges incurred in connection with the payment of pensions of time-expired soldiers. The amount is to be made good by instalments. This is the result of the amalgamation of the two armies.

A DISTURBANCE occurred the other day between Mahomedans and Hindus at a small village in Maharajah Holkar's territory, near to the British Cantonment of Mhow, which had to be quelled by the Cantonment police.

THE AMEER'S TROOPS have had a fight with the Shiwaris, in which the tribesmen were defeated and lost 200 men. Abdul Rahman is said to have lost only 15 men.

LOCUSTS have appeared in almost every part of the Bombay Presidency, and are causing much anxiety. They have done great damage to the trees at the hill stations of Mahabaleshwar and Matheran.

REGARDING the disestablishment of the Indian Church the *Bombay Gazette* says: "It is some time since the Home Government resolved to abolish this establishment, and pressed the matter on the immediate attention of the Government of India. Although, possibly, Mr. Gladstone's Government would have dealt with the case at the earliest opportunity, the conduct of some of the Indian ecclesiastical dignitaries has facilitated the execution of the disestablishment policy. The matter has been fully considered by the Government of India, and when the local Governments have expressed their views, a Disestablishment Bill will be at once introduced." We say—amen!

THE ABOVE JOURNAL has the following:

The *Englishman* being "assured on high authority that no confidential despatches were sent home by the Government of India regarding Mr. Herbert's Bill, that the published despatch is the only one that has been sent" and that "the proposed measure is quite an isolated one," says its information on the subject was from England, "and it seemed to supply what nothing yet put forward by the supporters of the Bill has supplied, an adequate explanation of an act of imprudence otherwise inexplicable." So because it had received some absurd information, which "seemed to supply" an additional argument in support of the very absurd position it had itself taken up, the *Englishman* straightway, and without taking the trouble to verify its information, published the wild paragraph about certain supposed ulterior aims of Government and confidential despatches. As to the isolated character of the measure, the *Englishman* still utterly refuses to credit that assurance, and affirms that the only way to secure its isolation is not to allow it to be passed.

But such misrepresentation, happily for the writer is no "contempt of court."

WE TAKE the following from the same paper:

The Lahore paper asks, with reference to the Jurisdiction Bill, whether the Government have "considered what would happen should there be a general strike of European and Eurasian labour on Indian Railways"—in the supposed event of the Bill being passed. The suggestion that the Volunteers should resign en masse was absurd enough, but this idea of the *Civil and Military Gazette* is even sillier. The Volunteers would at least lose nothing by resigning except their

self-respect; but the railway servants would be throwing away their bread and butter for a sentiment.

What next and next?

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MAY.

IT is stated that the Japanese jinricksha has become very popular in Simla. Last year the rickshas were obtained from Calcutta, but now a brisk trade has sprung up with the importers of the country-manufactured article. They can hardly be brought up from the plains fast enough, as they are brought up at once. More than fifty now ply on the Mall, and the riders of them belong to all classes, from the lady of the member of Council to the wife of a clerk on 50 rupees a month. The ricksha is more convenient, more pleasant, more expeditious than, and quite as cheap to keep up as, the jampan.

MR. O'DONNELL on the 19th ultimo asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Governor of Madras had recently drafted 200 extra police into the Salem district, and billeted them there at the cost of the inhabitants; whether this heavy cost of the natives was in addition to the heavy fines levied on the participators in the late riots there; whether it was true, as stated in the Madras papers, that an official "reign of terror" exists in that district; and whether he would cause immediate inquiries to be made should the India Office have no information on the subject. Mr. Cross replied as follows: "An additional police force of some 216 men has been temporarily employed in Salem, the cost of which will be defrayed from a local cess. This cess is wholly independent of any fine which may have been levied under judicial sentence upon persons convicted of participation in the late riots. The *Madras Times* of the 14th of March contains a communication from a correspondent, who speaks of a "reign of terror," but what one man calls a reign of terror another may consider a wholesome fear of the law. The Government of Madras have only taken such steps as appear to them necessary for the preservation of the peace. A despatch to the Government of Madras goes by to-morrow's mail directing them to report on the whole subject of the Salem riots."

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following:

The truculent writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's* Saturday evening journal is setting his native contemporaries a fine example of moderation and restraint in the existing crisis. The following extract carries its own condemnation:—"So far as the present goes the High Court has shown itself fully able to protect its own dignity, but the questions seems to me to be what steps the Europeans and Eurasians should take to put a stop to these demonstrations of noisy school-boys and demagogues. The public cannot interfere until some demonstration takes place in public, but a Vigilance Committee of Europeans and Eurasians could always frustrate all their intended moves before the police had even heard of such a thing. I think, perhaps, it would be as well to have another public meeting on this subject, not to be held this time in the Town Hall, but in Beadon Square or some other public place in the native part of the town, so as to let the natives see what such a meeting is really like—for at present they have only the false reports of the native papers to judge by—as well as to show them that we Europeans are determined to carry the war to their own camp if necessary. It is no use mincing matters. Lord Ripon has raised the standard for a struggle to the death between independent Europeans and ambitious natives, and the Europeans are prepared to fight it out to the bitter end."

Example teaches better than precept.

FROM A RECENT report it appears that the number of indigo factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is no less than 1,504, with an annual outturn of 50,000 maunds of dye. There is a striking contrast between the condition of indigo in those provinces and in Tirhoot, with regard to the proportion in which native enterprise is employed in the manufacture. In Tirhoot the whole of the indigo exported to Calcutta, is returned as made by Europeans. Out of the 1,504 factories working in the N. W. P. during 1881-82, only 176 were held by Europeans; but the European factories were, as a rule, much larger than those held by natives. The extension of canal irrigation is said to be leading to a great extension in the number of factories.

THE MINGOON Prince's sister at Mandalay was recently sentenced to death for an alleged intrigue with a Burman, who was arrested in the palace in female costume. On the Queen's interceding, she

has been banished to Sagoin. It is currently believed that the Princess had been helping her brother with funds, and that the story of the intrigue was only a pretext.

THURSDAY, 17TH MAY.

WE HAVE to thank the author of the Acrostic Birth-day ode in honor of Her Majesty the Queen-Emress printed at Messrs. C. Smith Co.'s Press, Faizabad, for a copy of it. The ode is a fair specimen of poetic composition breathing heartfelt devotion and loyalty to our beloved sovereign.

WE HAVE received a communication from a correspondent at Sherapore (Mymensing), which discloses facts not auguring well of the working of the contemplated Local Self Government scheme in some parts of the country. Our correspondent puts us some questions, which we will give *seriatim*. Firstly, whether the Chairman of a Municipality can decline to call a special meeting when four of the Commissioners have signed a requisition? We think he cannot unless he can shew valid reasons for ignoring the provisions of the law. Secondly, whether a Chairman is justified in directing a Municipal Commissioner not to address him direct? No. The Commissioners are colleagues of the Chairman, and they ought to be treated as gentlemen. Thirdly, whether a Vice-Chairman unanimously re-elected at a meeting of the Commissioners, and as such held to have been appointed a Commissioner for the following year, may consistently be required to retire from the said Commissionership by lot at the next meeting? No. Fourthly—whether any one can at once be nominated to be a Municipal Commissioner and elected a Vice-Chairman at the same meeting notwithstanding his appointment yet remaining unconfirmed, and moreover when there are a few other Commissioners of long standing and much experience? If a person be *Gazetted* as a Commissioner he can be at once elected as Vice-Chairman.

WE HAVE BEEN requested to enquire why has the question of protecting Dhokar Bheel in the Baraset Sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs from yearly inundation been shelved. We repeat that this Bheel contains 20,000 bigas of very good rice-producing land. At the instance of the then sub-divisional officer Babu Issur Chunder Mitter Government had the Bheel surveyed and an Irrigation Engineer estimated cost of embankment at Rs. 10,000. Surely this amount can be raised under the Embankment Act from among the zemindars and tenure-holders.

WE LEARN from our Gossain Dargapur Correspondent that meetings have been held to sympathise with Babu Surendranath Banerjee at Kushtea, Choudangah, and Porada, and that similar meetings will be held at Comorcolly and elsewhere. At the Kushtea meeting a telegram to the Babu expressive of sympathy and sorrow was voted, subscriptions have also been raised in some places.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT writes that the Assistant Magistrate of Kushtea is taking energetic steps to induce the East Bengal Railway authorities to stop the down mail at Halsa.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for publication a copy of a telegram addressed by the Government of Bombay to the Government of Bengal relating to the imposition of quarantine at Alexandria on all vessels from Bombay which owing to sudden increase of cholera is declared contaminated by the Turkish Sanitary Board.

FRIDAY, 18TH MAY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Hindusthanis of Calcutta regarding the late contempt case. There were two thousand persons present. We give the following extracts from the proceedings:

Babu Hanman Persad Khetry moved the first resolution,—That the production of a tutelar deity at the High Court in a recent trial had aggrieved the entire Hindustani community, and touched their religious feelings.

Pundit Devi Sabhya, member of the Marwari community and Secretary of "Dharm Sabha," in seconding the above resolution, produced unmistakable testimonies from the *Shastras* that the removal alluded to was calculated to depreciate the holiness of the deity.

Pundit Sadanund Misra moved the second resolution,—That if it be a fact that the High Court had authority to call for the production of a tutelary deity within its precincts,—an authority that would be exercised against the sacred practices of the Hindu religion, an humble and earnest prayer might be sent to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Emress to revoke such authority.

WE GIVE the following items of Indian intelligence from the last number of the Journal of the National Indian Association:

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have awarded to Mr. Dhiraj Krishna Ghose a scholarship in real and personal property of the value of one hundred guineas. This scholarship has never before been gained by an Indian student.

At the late examination held at the Inns of Court, the Council of Legal Education awarded to the following gentlemen certificates that they had satisfactorily passed a public examination:—Mr. Jitendra Nath Banerjee, (Middle Temple), Mr. Fanindra R. Chatterjee (Lincoln's Inn), Mr. Dhiraj Krishna Ghose (Lincoln's Inn), and Mr. Ootool Churn Mullick (Middle Temple).

The following have passed the examination in Roman Law:—Mr. Khirode Behary Dutt (Lincoln's Inn), Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma (Inner Temple), Mr. Anand Rao Harisachanor Pryddhun (Middle Temple), and Mr. Ardesheer Kavasjee Sattna (Middle Temple).

Mr. F. R. Chatterjee, Calcutta University (Lincoln's Inn), was called to the bar on April 18th.

The Bengal Government scholars at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, have passed highly creditable examinations. Among the seven students who recently received the diplomas of the College, at the conclusion of their course, Mr. Ambika Churn Sen, (1881) stood first, having obtained 16,70 marks, and Mr. Synd Sakawat Hossein (1881), third having obtained 1,595 marks, and standing first in Agriculture and Book-keeping. Maximum marks, 1,600; qualifying marks, 1,200. Mr. Sen obtained the highest number of marks ever reached for the diploma. In the examination for the two scholarships open to the whole College, M. B. Basu (1883) obtained 3,033 marks, Maximum, 3,200. He could not take the 2nd scholarship, to which his marks entitled him equally with two others, because he already held that of the Bengal Government. Mr. G. Basu (1883) obtained 2,946 marks, and Mr. B. Chakravarti (1883) 2,916 marks in scholarship examination, and deserved honorable mention.

Mr. Ambika Churn Sen, M. R. A. C., has, by permission of the Indian Council, joined the Chemical Class at Owen's College, Manchester, for the study of Gas and Water Analysis, before his return to India.

Mr. P. Parthasaradhi Chetty has passed his first professional C. M. and M. B. examination in the University of Edinburgh.

The Council of University College, London, have appointed Mr. P. V. Ramaswami Raju Lecturer in Tamil and Telugu, and Mr. Mancherjee M. Bhownagree Lecturer in Gujarati.

Mr. Aziz Ahmed has passed both the Middle Greek examinations of the University of Glasgow.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Hyderabad:

General excitement regarding Chanda Railway is daily increasing. The Committee applied for necessary papers but not yet supplied.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Cuttack:

Papers in connection with the Cuttack Khamsabhal grievances had been sent to Mr. John Bright, Member of Parliament, and he wrote the following letter to Babu Dinonath Banerjee the sender:—"Sir, I have received the papers you have sent me, but I do not know that I can be of service to those whom you represent. I have forwarded the memorial to the India Office in London with a request that the complaint may be considered with the view of applying a remedy to any grievance which may be found to exist. I fear, however, that the only remedy can be obtained from the Government in India." Not receiving any information as to the result of the same Babu Dinonath Banerjee has sent the papers about the Cuttack and Khamsabhal grievances to the Indian Association, London, for a movement in Parliament. The following memorials have been presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Orissa Peoples' Association. First for adoption of some measure by the Government for checking opium smoking and abolishing out-distillery, second for the passing of Mr. Herbert's bill third for remedying certain grievances in connection with searching and commission fees.

SATURDAY, 19TH MAY.

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Urdu Guide* has enlarged its size and added considerably to the space reserved for English articles. It has also changed its name, and now calls itself the *Mahomedan Observer and Urdu Guide*. The *Urdu Guide* did good work in its day. We wish the *Observer and Guide* a long and prosperous career.

THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, it is stated, proposes to add to its present degrees those of Doctor in Science and Doctor in Letters. The degrees are to be conferred on the recommendation of the Boards (or Faculties) without examination, but on the strength of original work. Of course none but those who have taken their Master's degree will be eligible.

A SCOTCH UNIVERSITY COMMISSION is about to be appointed. To enable the Commission to carry out any reforms which they may propose, the annual grant to the Scottish Universities from the consolidated Funds is to be raised from £25,000 to £40,000. The Scotch think it is not inconsistent with public economy to spend money liberally on education, even University Education. Quite so. It is only inconsistent in India! We hope the Education Commission will note this fact.

THERE WERE 246 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 12th May, of which 85 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 54 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints, 1 from accident, 11 from asthma and phthisis, 21 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant deaths 48. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality was 35.1.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah publicly states that British relations with the Mandalay Government are entirely friendly, and that there is no ground of any alarm.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT has received the following telegram from Bombay:

My telegram, 15th. Resident, Aden, requested by telegram to adopt all requisite measures to prevent. Aden being com-

promised, vessels arriving from Bombay being permitted to coal &c., in quarantine without communicating with shore. Letter follows.

THE FOLLOWING is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1. Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	£ 16,800,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1883 to 9th May 1883	2,216,826
3. Balance to be remitted from 10th May to 31st March 1884	14,083,174

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 12.—Before the House of Commons adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess yesterday Ashmead Bartlett denounced the policy of the Marquis of Ripon. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, warmly defended the Viceroy's policy. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett then gave notice that he would bring forward a resolution on the 15th June, condemning the policy of the Marquis of Ripon in India.

At the Dublin trials yesterday, Edward O'Brien and Thomas Doyle pleaded guilty of Conspiracy to murder.

The Dynamite Conspirators were committed for trial at Bow Street yesterday on a charge of treason felony.

13.—The Prince of Wales opened the great international Fisheries Exhibition in South Kensington yesterday. The ceremony passed off most successfully.

15.—Joseph Brady, in accordance with the sentence passed upon him on the 13th April, was hanged yesterday morning. Several thousands crowd who had assembled outside the prison uncovered at the moment of execution, after which they quietly dispersed.

17.—The new trial ordered to be held on James Fitzharris, as accessory to the fact, in connection with the Phoenix Park Murders, resulted in his being sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Reports from South America state that a treaty has been signed by the Peruvian Government ceding the towage of Tacna and the Port of Africa to Chili for ten years, after which time their possession is to be decided by a plebiscite.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram this morning which states that Port Said will be garrisoned by British troops.

18.—At the Dublin Trials yesterday James Mullett, E. M. Caffery, Edward O'Brien, William Maroney and Daniel Delany were all sentenced to penal servitude for ten years, and Thomas Doyle to penal servitude for five years. The commission then closed.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Lord Wolsley left here for Moscow to-day to be present at the Czar's coronation.

Constantinople, May 13.—Lord Dufferin starts from here for London on Tuesday next. His Lordship will stop on his way at Vienna and Paris.

Berlin, May 13.—M. Waddington is stopping here on his way to Moscow to attend the Czar's coronation. It is reported that his mission here is of a political character.

14.—M. Waddington has been empowered by the French Government to deliver most friendly assurances to Germany.

14.—News has been received from the west coast of Africa stating that DeBrazza and party landed at Gaboon on April 21, Mr. Stanley not offering any interference.

17.—M. De Lesseps has made a declaration that the Suez Canal Company intend constructing a second Suez Canal.

Suez, May, 15.—The Sanitary Board enforces twenty-four hours quarantine on all vessels arriving here from Bombay whose length of voyage from that port has been over fourteen days.

Paris, May, 15.—The Chamber of Deputies have approved a vote of credit for five million francs on account of the Tonquin expedition. The Minister of Foreign Affairs made a statement in the Chamber to-day that no danger is apprehended from China. Rumours are current that the Comandante Charnod is alarmingly ill.

Berlin, May 15.—M. Waddington has met with a very favourable reception here.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:

—1. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1881-82. 2. Report on the Cawnpore Experimental Farm for Kharif season, 1882. 3. Reports on Publications issued and registered in the several provinces of British India during the year 1881. 4. Comparative Statement of Indian Salt Revenue from 1878-79 to 1882-83. 5. An Epistle to Babu Kesub Chunder Sen from Suttanand Agnihotri of Lahore. 6. Note on the Indian Trade with Australia drawn in the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. 7. History of India in Bengali, Hindu Period, Part I. By Hurrykrishna Mojoondar. 8. Krishi Tutwa—An Agricultural Journal in Bengali. Vol. V. No. 2. 9. Homoeopathy-Procharika—a monthly journal in Bengali of Homoeopathic Medicine, Materia Medica &c. Published from the Dacca Homoeopathic School. Vol. I. No. 1. 10. Hanneemann—a Homoeopathic monthly journal in Bengali Vol. I No. 2. 11. Hindu Durshun—a Bengali monthly Vol. III, No. 2.

WE ARE glad to observe that consequent on the retirement of Mr. R. L. Mangles Mr. Horace Cockerell is confirmed as a Member of the Board of Revenue and Mr. F. B. Peacock as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department.

WE CONGRATULATE the Raja Sourindramohun Tagore Bahadur, Mus. Doc. C. I. E. on the fresh honor conferred upon him. He has been admitted into the rolls of "the Chevaliers of the Order of the Oak Crown" of the Netherlands.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE. IX.

MAJOR BARING'S SPEECH.

WE at once concede that whatever falls from Major Baring's lips is entitled to the greatest weight. He is a genuine thinker—whatever he utters or writes is the result of deep cogitation in his own mind. He is an impartial observer—he weighs facts on both sides and then comes to conclusions. He is an economist of exceptional experience, for he knows both the West and the East, and can compare facts which occur in the East with those which occur in the West. He is a statesman, for in the views and policies he enunciates he evinces a breadth of mind and liberality of feeling worthy of a true statesman. When such a man speaks on the Rent Bill, we must of course bow to him. He took the role of the ryot, and we are glad that he did so. We are convinced that the poor dumb ryot could not have an abler advocate or a bolder champion than Major Evelyn Baring, Finance Minister of India. We have heard much as to the necessity of appointing a representative of the ryots to the Vice-Regal Council. We believe this step has not been taken for two reasons, 1stly because there is not a single individual available, who can be justly regarded as a true representative of the ryots, and through whose mouth it would be desirable or expedient to commit the millions of our peasantry, and 2ndly because a ryots' representative, how every able and well-informed, can bear no comparison with those eminent members of the Council, whose sympathies are notoriously on the side of the ryots, and who while advocating their cause with a force and weight, which no non-official advocate can approach, are at the same time so situated that they cannot by any means commit the ryots. But let that pass. We hail Major Baring as the ryot's champion.

Major Baring touched upon diverse points, which we have neither time nor space to follow up in detail. We will confine ourselves to three important points, 1stly the prosperity of the ryots, 2ndly illegal cesses, and 3rdly power of the legislature to interfere with the Permanent Settlement Regulations. We will take up the last point first. Major Baring remarks:

It has been urged that legislation of the nature now proposed is contrary both to the spirit and to the express terms of the Permanent Settlement; in fact that it involves a breach of the contract made in 1793 between Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British Government and the zamindars. So much has already been written and said on this subject that I will not attempt to discuss it at any length. Nevertheless the imputation of breach of faith is so serious, and the moral obligation on the part of the British Government to adhere scrupulously to any solemn pledges given to the Natives of India, of whatsoever class, appears to me to be so binding, that I should wish to state as briefly as possible why I consider that the argument adverse to the present Bill, based on the supposition that it involves a breach of contract, is wholly untenable.

He then quotes Sir James Stephen and satisfies his conscience that the new Bill involves no breach of faith. If Major Baring's conscience is so easily satisfied we can only say that we regret it. He first refers to the text of Regulation I. of 1793 (Clause I, Section 8) which reserves to Government full powers to interfere—"for the protection and welfare of the dependent talookdars, ryots and other cultivators of the soil." Major Baring reads this to mean that under this reservation the Government can drive a coach and four through the Permanent Settlement rights, without caring to consider whether Lord Cornwallis could be guilty of such deep "political hypocrisy," with which Lord Salisbury charges the present Liberal Government, as to tell the zamindars in one breath that your rights are fixed by law and in another that we wielding the sovereign power will modify them just as we may think fit from time to time. Of course all classes of the people are equally entitled to protection from the sovereign of the land, but does that authority imply that rights which have been deliberately conferred upon one class to-day may be arbitrarily transferred to another to-morrow, that the Government will not be

bound by the laws of *meum* and *teum*. That Lord Cornwallis was not guilty of "political hypocrisy" is evident from the text of the Regulations, for Regulation II of 1793 passed on the same date, and which abolished the Revenue Courts, declares that "no power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the land-holders by the Regulation can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected." Now, what does this mean? Does it mean that the legislature can at any time modify the "rights" so solemnly vested in the land-holders—in other words that Lord Cornwallis was guilty of deliberate "political hypocrisy?" Major Baring does not, however, wholly rely upon the text of the Regulations—he also relies upon "contemporaneous official literature." And we will follow his example and quote the following from a Despatch of the Court of Directors dated the 12th July 1820:

"That it is contrary to the spirit of the Permanent Settlement to make the Patwarries dependent upon the Collectors, or to take any other measures that may be necessary for protecting the Government from the frauds, and the ryots from the oppressions of the zamindars, we cannot possibly admit. We cannot indeed forbear expressing a considerable degree of surprise, that you should have entertained such an opinion. You know that, in enacting the perpetual settlement, Government reserves to itself (that of which no Government can lawfully divest itself) all the powers necessary for maintaining justice between one class of its subjects and another."

As Babu Ashootosh Mookerjee, who makes the above extract in his last article in the *Calcutta Review* on the Rent Bill, remarks: "The power reserved by Government is the power of maintaining justice between the ryots and the zamindars—not the power of decreeing injustice by a law. Let every possible precaution be taken, for protecting the ryots from the 'oppressions' of the zamindars, but let not the latter be deprived of the rights vested in them by the Regulations, in the sacred name of 'the duty of the ruling power to protect ALL classes of people.'" We entirely concur. So much for the power of the Government to annul the rights conferred on the landholders by the Permanent Settlement Regulations.

We now come to the second point, the prosperity of the peasantry of Bengal. Major Baring remarks:

Turning now to the question of the prosperity of the peasantry, I wish to remind this Council that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodas Pal cited the rapid growth of the Ecclesiastical revenues as a proof of the growing prosperity of the people. No doubt the Ecclesiastical revenues have of recent years grown rapidly, and the growth of this revenue is an indication of increasing prosperity. But my hon'ble friend must pardon me if I say that this fact does not prove his case. The question to be decided, for the purposes of the present issue, is not whether the peasantry of Bengal are prosperous or the reverse. Prosperity is a relative term. The question at issue is whether the existing laws regulating the system of land tenures in Bengal hinder the peasantry of that Province from being as prosperous as they otherwise would be.

So one broad fact is indirectly admitted by Major Baring, viz., the general prosperity of the ryots of Bengal—he only contends that they are not as prosperous as they ought to be, and that the land laws hinder the utmost development of their prosperity. Of course no one knows the unknowable or can define the undefinable. No one, we submit, can say what is the utmost limit of a man's or a nation's prosperity, and what is the cause of the non-development of that maximum limit. The saying in England is that every lawyer born can aspire to be Lord Chancellor, but there is only one Lord Chancellor at a time, and all the mutton-eaters at Inns of Court cannot expect to be Lord Chancellors. Are we therefore to blame the Legislature or the Government because every lawyer in England cannot become Lord Chancellor in his life-time? Major Baring then produces some figures to shew the comparative prosperity of the rural populations of the different Provinces. We do not know on what principle these statistics have been prepared, and how far they are conclusive for argument. He himself says, "I am aware how dangerous it is to place implicit reliance on statistical calculations of this sort." And we will not therefore place any reliance "on statistical calculations of this sort." Major Baring has, however, received indubitable testimony of the prosperity of the peasantry of Bengal, which he cannot reject. Firstly of the Chittagong Division he says, "we are told by the Commissioner that in this Division the landlords 'stand in awe of their ryots.'" In

some other districts, Dinapore for instance, there is evidence to show that "the demand for ryots by zamindars is more than the demand for the lands by ryots." Now all these districts comprise nearly one-fifth of Bengal Proper. Then Major Baring says: "Many official reports might be quoted to show the prosperous condition of the people of Backergunge and the adjoining districts. One official report gives the following picture of Backergunge:

"Nothing strikes one more in going through a village in this district than to see substantial homesteads, well-kept gardens, well-stocked poultry, and farm-yards. It is no uncommon thing for the substantial howladars of this district to keep their own poultry, not only for sale, but also for home consumption. Then, again, I do not think the ryots of any other district would have borne the heavy losses in cattle, from the murrain which had raged here to a most appalling extent, so well as the Backergunge ryots have done. I have sometimes been really surprised to see how easily the ryots have replaced their losses by the purchase of more cattle. * * * In the steady social advancement of the people, in their independence and substantial comfort and well-being Backergunge, a district comparatively unknown, neglected, and despised, is about the best illustration of the blessings enjoyed under our rule."

The whole Dacca Division is thus spoken of in the annual report for 1877-78:

"The great and astounding calamities which followed the cyclone have been met and tided over; the soil is fertile; the people self-relying, industrious, and perfectly able to defend their own."

So in these districts the prosperity of the peasantry is not hampered by the land laws. In other words the improvement cannot be impeded by the laws themselves. It is true that in Central and Western Bengal the prosperity of the peasantry has not been at that rapid rate—though we may say that it has been fourfold compared with what it was at the time of the Permanent Settlement—but here the pressure of population is greater, the revenue of Government higher, and the competition for land much keener. It is not the land laws, which are the same all over Bengal, but it is these economic causes, which mark the difference in the rate of prosperity in the different divisions of this province.

The third point is illegal cesses. Major Baring has cited from an antiquated report of the Presidency Commissioner some 27 items of illegal cess alleged to be levied by the Zamindars of 24-Pergunnahs. It is needless for us to say that many of these cesses are now mythical, that at no time were all these cesses levied together by any one zamindar, and never by all the zamindars simultaneously. But whatever the facts of the case, what is illegal is illegal, and ought to be put down with the high hand of law. The levy of illegal cesses is prohibited by the Permanent Settlement Regulations, by the subsequent Regulations, by Act X of 1859, and by the Penal laws of the land. So those who break the law ought to be dealt with according to law. But this question has a phase, which the Government cannot ignore, and which we are surprised that Major Baring overlooked. It is this that the illegal cesses take the form of an amicable adjustment of rent, which though not legal and cannot be enforced in a court of law, is still held to be binding. No one had studied the question of illegal cesses better or pursued it more zealously than Sir George Campbell, and this was his ultimate verdict on the subject:

In Bengal the levy of cesses may or may not be carried to such an excess as in comparatively primitive Orissa, but that the system does prevail there is no doubt. In Bengal Proper, however, the Lieutenant-Governor also feels this, that the cesses, illegal though they be, do in practice to some extent take the place of the enhancement of rents to which by litigation the zamindar might perhaps establish a right, and there is little doubt that the people much prefer such cesses to any alteration of their old-established rents. Where, then, there has not been any recent general enhancement, and the cess system is not carried to very great excess, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that while the people do not complain it may be better not to embark on a crusade to put down such customary illegalities, and that we may perhaps trust to the gradual enlightenment of the lower orders to enable them so far to look after their own interests.

It is hoped that the rise in rents has not been so great as to absorb the whole of the ryots' share in the general improvement. It may even not improbably be that if the proprietors, instead of levying irregular cesses, were systematically to pursue in the courts a course of enhancement to the utmost limits that the law allows, they might still establish grounds for further enhancement in many cases, while the expenses of such a mode of proceeding would fall very heavily on the ryots, whatever the event of such suits.

It may be said that the rights of enhancement conferred on landlords by Act X. of 1859 have not been the occasion of much serious excitement or great social disturbance in these provinces generally in the past year. Of late years the courts have shown a tendency to scrutinize thoroughly the

grounds of enhancement, and to watch the cases affecting great classes of ryots, who are individually unable to contest particular cases with zamindars on equal terms in respect of money and legal aid. And the zamindars of Bengal have not generally been very pushing in this respect. It was principally in connection with the indigo question that the planters of Bengal Proper fought and lost the battle of an unlimited right of enhancement of the rents of the ryots possessed of a right of occupancy. The zamindars are most frequently content if they can get extra cesses and benevolences, illegal but which the ryots certainly prefer to enhancement of rent.

This is the philosophy of the levy of illegal cesses in Bengal. Sir George Campbell after a hard fight gave up the struggle, because he found that the ryots were more ready to pay the cesses than enhanced rent in a regular form. The reason was obvious—the ryots knew that they could stop the illegal cesses at any time, but that they could not withhold enhanced rent regularly decreed by a Court of Justice. Major Baring could not be ignorant of the literature on the subject—we believe he was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook, when the Cess enquiry was carried on by Sir George Campbell, and we are not a little surprised that one so fair and even-handed in his dealings should have allowed himself to blacken the zamindars by parading a list of 27 illegal cesses, when he ought to have known that these cesses, though illegal, were in many instances a moral adjustment of enhanced rent. So far as the question of illegal cesses is concerned, it can be satisfactorily solved only by a fair law for enhancement of rent. We do hope that Major Baring will consider this question in an equitable and truly statesman-like spirit.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

I.

THE LEGAL QUESTION AGAIN.

THE debate on the Contempt of Court Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor still more elucidates the point noticed in our last. Lord Fitzgerald said that "he did not object to the summary jurisdiction, as it at present existed in open court, and he agreed that the fine should be limited to £500, and the period of imprisonment to three months." "But," his Lordship continued, "behind that class of contempts there was again, another still more important, which were popularly known as constructive contempts of court. They arose, not in the presence of the Court, not in open court, but outside, and as to them, time and place had no meaning. They principally arose from the publication of newspaper articles in reference to some trial about to take place. They depended entirely upon the inference that they were intended to impede the administration of justice, and they had been known to our law for a very long period. It was unnecessary to consider when the practice arose, as far back as Edward III. they had it—and from that time down to the present, though it was a power which was very rarely exercised. There was one recorded case of a Rev. gentleman, John Barker, who, having called a meeting of his parishioners, and spoken disrespectfully of the King's Bench, was called up and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. In modern times this power of commitment had been confined solely to articles in the newspapers which were thought to interfere with the administration of justice. The doctrine of constructive contempt was one which he was not inclined to favour. It appeared to him that if dealt with at all, it should be dealt with on some broad foundation. The present course of proceedings was exceedingly objectionable. If an article in a newspaper appeared, which was alleged to be such a contempt and which was one from which an inference could be drawn that it was intended to interfere with the administration of justice, the party was called up, and the matter inquired into, the Judge being at once Judge of the law, of the fact, of the intention of the measure, of the sentence, and his decision was without any power of review. That was most unsatisfactory, and there could be no doubt that the doctrine had a tendency unduly to fetter the freedom of the press, and in that light was important to them all. No doubt there was a difficulty in dealing with it, but he would rather see the doctrine done away

with altogether than continue to exist in its present form. There was no such doctrine in American law. The New York code said:—"Every Court of record may punish summarily disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behaviour in the immediate presence of the Court tending to interrupt its proceedings and impair the respect due to its authority;" but it could not punish for publication out of Court where the remedy is by indictment; and he believed such a rule did not exist in any other country. Its effect was to enforce silence on the part of the press, where the public interests required the fullest publicity and the closest criticism of what was going on. He had such an objection to the doctrine that he should like to see it done away with altogether and the maxim "*Nil falsi audeat nil veri non audeat dicere*" observed. He need not say that constructive crime was in all cases contrary to the genius of the English law, and that, in such cases, it was usual to have no summary jurisdiction, but to empanel a jury for the protection of the subject." Lord Bramwell concurred with Lord Fitzgerald and supported his Lordship's proposal for an appeal. His Lordship remarked: "What reason could there be for allowing appeals in ordinary civil cases and not allowing them in cases of this description? Take the case of a judge who had held that a paragraph in a newspaper was of such a personal character that it might interfere with his duty, and accordingly, acting to the best of his judgment, he had fined the offender and sent him to prison—though it generally happened that the offender apologized and there was an end to the matter—why should not the offender have a right to appeal? The case could be brought before the Court of Appeal in the same way and with the same material as it had been brought before the original court. He was satisfied that it would be a good thing to give some power of reviewing the decision of the judge. If that decision enjoined silence where there ought not to be silence, surely it ought to be open to review. He did not himself see any difficulty in giving a right of appeal." Two points are made clear by the debate on the Lord Chancellor's Bill. In the first place criticism on judicial decisions in matters not pending ought not to be treated as contempt of court, and in the second place, in order to guard against abuse of power an appeal should be allowed. When this measure is deemed necessary for England, it may be easily imagined how much more necessary is it for India. It is observable that no law of constructive contempt exists in America, but the interests of justice do not suffer in the United States from the absence of such a law.

It is to be regretted that the question of jurisdiction has never been authoritatively settled by the High Courts of India. The identical question was raised in connection with the case against the editor of the *Englishman* in 1869. Messrs. Kennedy and Paul addressed most powerful and elaborate arguments on this point, but the Court did not enter into the question as it accepted Captain Fenwick's apology, and discharged him. We noticed this case in our last. We will reproduce here some of the propositions laid down by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy and Mr. Paul in the *Englishman's* contempt case:

Mr. Kennedy.—No Court except those established by Royal Charter has any jurisdiction, and when so established it has only that power, to a similar extent of Rs. 200 fine. Yet they would want it more than this Court; in fact, one would have thought it would have been necessary in those Courts. Assuming that your Lordships are not convinced on the point on which I have argued I will go on to prove that your Lordships cannot treat this case as one of contempt, that is to say, as a case punishable summarily, but that you can only try it by Jury as a case of defamation under the Penal Code.

The Chief Justice.—If the contempt is one which does not come under the provisions of the Penal Code, there is nothing to prevent the Court dealing with it as a contempt, and if it is a contempt punishable under the Penal Code the Court can try it itself, but upon the understanding that the punishment to be inflicted will in no case exceed that provided in the Penal Code.

Mr. Kennedy.—The word bitterness cannot be construed into a contempt of court. It merely applies to your Lordship's manner. It may not be fair to criticise your Lordship's manner, nor perhaps in good taste, but really your Lordship's manner is sometimes very forcible, very forcible, indeed. You did say that Mr. Tayler's apology did aggravate his offence, for the apology in the affidavit was but an echo of the other. Yet when it was read in Court you did not intimate that it was improper or objectionable. Your Lordship intimated that it was insufficient, because it contained no retraction. The general opinion then was, that your Lordship had no further

intention to punish, but that as the affidavit contained no retraction it was insufficient. Yet, surely, pity for Mr. Tayler would not overrule the anxiety in the minds of the public for the honor of the Court.

Mr. Paul.—I will now address myself to the legal question—i.e., whether a Court of Justice has the power of summarily punishing for contempts persons in regard to defamatory reflections either on the administration of justice or on the character of a judge in matters which occur out of Court, and after the final determination of the case out of which such matters arise. I submit as a legal proposition that no disrespect to a Court of Justice which cannot affect its decisions, or actively obstruct or impede the administration of justice, can be legally construed and punished as a contempt of court.

When Chief Justice Popham declared that "to deny the existence of the Scintilla Juris was to plunge the State in a sea of confusion," the learned author adds that the State was in no peril; but common sense was in imminent danger of perishing amidst the conflicting elements of fire and water. I shall show that Lord Erskine declined to exercise this summary power in *Parcell's* case, which was a very flagrant case of libel, though it was much pressed on him in argument by Sir Samuel Romilly.

Sir Samuel Romilly afterwards retracted his views on the nature of contempts, and thought that such a case as *Parcell's* trial should be held before a jury. His retraction is a matter worthy of consideration, having regard to the eminence of his position, his legal learning, and his character as a great and wise reformer.

In modern days Judges do not merely depend on the acts of their predecessors; they do not deliver judgments in such a manner simply because others have done so in cases of a similar character. (Here Mr. Paul cited several cases which had been overruled.) The law as it is written is adamant and inflexible, but the unwritten law is so elastic that it adapts itself to the present time, and judgment should therefore be guided by proper discretion. If a dissent of opinion be contempt, then it is impossible to know what is not contempt, and one is at a loss to discover where the bounds of contempt exist. The Earl of Macclesfield was fined £3,000 by the House of Lords, and because the King was informed that his acts were done solely for the benefit of the King, he ordered the fine to be paid from the Privy Purse. Suppose a case of a man who had been fined, and that fine were to be paid off by any one in Court, is this a case of contempt? There is the case of the Corporation of Yarmouth, in *Dunford and East*, on which the present case is judged. But surely that is carrying the law too far. When a man expresses his opinion that a verdict is wrong, or declares it to be so, it does not follow that he says it is infamously so, or that he even thinks so. In the present case there has been no obstruction of justice, and he was at a loss to conceive how it could be construed into a contempt of Court except by a process of harsh reasoning. There are wrong verdicts every day. In times past perhaps Juries were more subservient to the Judges, and perhaps that was the reason there are so few cases on record of reversal of sentences; but that does not say that they were not unjust. Provided that they are deserved, animadversions on wrong judgments or on any public acts of any public men were of benefit to themselves and useful to the general community. If there were no liberty of the Press, a Judge could say whatever he pleased.

Mr. Paul.—Your Lordship comes to the conclusion that this article is intended to charge you with cruelty.

The Chief Justice.—If the word only means severe, I do not complain.

Mr. Paul continued.—He said that the word "cruel" in the article must be taken in connection with the words which followed it. In one part of the article the sentence is called a cruel one, in the next paragraph the words "the harshness of the sentence" occur, and a little lower down there are the words "cruel severity." Captain Fenwick never intended that the word "cruel" should be used in the bad sense which had been imputed to the words, and he said so now publicly through him (Mr. Paul). He hoped the Court would not construe the word cruel in that bad sense.

Mr. Justice Macpherson.—That is the ordinary meaning of the word.

The Chief Justice.—The meaning of the word cruel is a pleasure to inflict pain.

Mr. Paul.—How could it be imputed that your Lordship would take pleasure in inflicting punishment?

Mr. Justice Macpherson.—The question is whether that was not imputed.

Mr. Paul.—I submit it was not. All that it was meant to express was that the sentence was a severe one—a very severe one.

Mr. Justice Macpherson.—There could be no objection to having it said that the sentence passed was a very severe one.

The Chief Justice.—If it is said that the word was not intended to be used in any bad sense, I am willing to accept that statement.

Mr. Paul.—I now state on behalf of Captain Fenwick that the word was not intended to be so construed.

The Chief Justice.—I am ready to hear the rest of your argument, and will accept Captain Fenwick's statement. If the charge had been only that my sentence was a severe one none of these proceedings would have been taken.

Mr. Paul.—Your Lordship's mind was so filled with indignation that the other matters, in mitigation of Mr. Tayler's conduct did not strike you. If it were not the intention of Captain Fenwick to say that you were guilty of deliberate cruelty, you will be satisfied then? I think I can prove that the use of the word all through the articles would be inconsistent with such an intention. He does not call you cruel, which might have the sense imputed, but calls the sentence cruel, when the word could only mean at the most extremely harsh and severe.

What could be a matter of deeper regret than that there was not one Barrister willing to put forward in *Surendranath's* case the line of arguments, which had been so ably and forcibly put forward in *Captain Fenwick's* case? It would have been some satisfaction to the native public to see the question argued, though *Surendranath* might have been convicted at the end. It might be said that the European Barristers wanted to give *Surendranath*, who had been so rabid against the Europeans, and so ready to cajole his country-

men with the belief that they were fit for any task, an opportunity to realize the truth of his own preaching by being obliged to ask the very Europeans to defend him! But we cannot believe that the really good and true men of the bar cherished such a feeling. The fact, however, remains that Surendranath did not get the professional assistance he had applied for. Now, where are the glorious traditions of the bar? Have they been obliterated from memory? Erskine said—it would be a grave calamity for England if the lowest felon were to go undefended! But here the cause of the Liberty of the Press was at stake, and yet the accused could not get one good Counsel to take it up!

II.

THE AGITATION.

The agitation which this case has evoked is we may say unparalleled in the history of Indian agitation. In our own time we have seen many public demonstrations, but we do not remember to have seen one like the present in times past. We well recollect the public meeting at the mansion of Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur for the recall of Sir Mordaunt Wells. We were ourselves intimately connected with that movement. The feeling then roused was wide-spread. The old and young, the rich and poor, the high and low, the educated and imperfectly educated, the orthodox and heterodox, had all banded themselves together to carry their complaint to the foot of the Throne against the slandering Judge. Then as now the Pundits had lent their co-operation. One of the leading spirits of the movement was no less a personage than the venerable and illustrious Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara. Even the Christian Missionaries sympathized with it, and Dr. Duff took an active part in settling the memorial. The crowds, which had assembled on the grounds of the Sobha Bazar mansion, could be counted by thousands. Still we must confess the enthusiasm was not then so great as at present. We also well recollect the Town Hall meeting in honor of Lord Canning. The gathering was so large that there was not standing space within the Hall; the enthusiasm was most intense, and there was an oratorical fight between the admirers and vilifiers of Lord Canning. But it did not approach the sights seen in Beadon Street within the last ten days. The Education Meeting of 1870 was a grand demonstration; delegates from the remotest parts of the country attended the meeting, and the enthusiasm was overflowing. Still it could not be compared with the demonstrations, which have taken place within the last few days. Of course the times are progressing; political education is advancing, and the people are becoming more demonstrative than they were before. On the present occasion a moral force has been at work which was absent on previous occasions. It is the students, who have, we may say, vitalized or galvanized the whole community on the subject. They have acted as self-appointed missionaries of the new Gospel. They have held meetings and consultations, have gone from house to house and preached the cause of their preceptor as the cause of the nation, have printed and posted placards themselves, have spoken to the shop-keepers and induced them to close their shops on the day of the meeting, have devoted their pocket money to their sacred cause, and raised money from among others. We admit that it would be a dangerous thing for themselves and for the country, if the students should throw themselves into the whirlpool of politics, and we counselled them the other day not to do so, but it would seem that they are fully alive to the gravity of their position. The foolish pranks played by some of them at the High Court on the day of the trial, and which none can regret more than we do, we take to be one of those outbursts of school-boy nature, which under given circumstances occur in every clime. But their subsequent conduct has been most praiseworthy. At the two meetings held in the Beadon Street theatres and attended by from ten to fifteen thousands of persons on each day, there was no act of disorder, no row, no display

of rowdism. Business was conducted with the utmost order and decency. On not one occasion did the students open their lips—they justly and wisely left it to their seniors the more serious part of the business. But it is not in the capital only the students have been centres of action. In the Mofussil also they have been the prime movers—their enthusiasm has proved a blessed contagion, and it has spread like a wild fire. Of course the electric current flowing in Calcutta has been transmitted to the Mofussil—but it cannot be denied that the whole country has been stirred to its inmost depth. It is true that the national mind was being prepared for a demonstration of this kind. The very announcement of Lord Ripon's Self-Government scheme had thrown the nation into a state of excitement. The tacit opposition offered by old and unsympathetic Civilians to the noble policy of the Viceroy had not a little aggravated this excitement. Then came the move for a prayer to the Queen for the prolongation of the term of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty. All this was pleasant work, but we mention it to shew that there was political activity among the people. And now came the unfortunate Jurisdiction Bill—we call it unfortunate, because it has been the cause of fierce antagonism of race through the length and breadth of the country. Of course our countrymen denounce the silly opposition, which has been offered to the Bill by the Independent Britons residing in India, but they at the same time warmly admire the power of organization, the uncompromising demonstrativeness, and the wonderful cohesiveness with which the Europeans have bolstered up such a bad cause. This grand example of political agitation has made a deep impression upon them, and the lesson thus taught has not been lost upon them. They have reproduced faithfully the example set by the European community. If our countrymen in the Mofussil and in the sister provinces and presidencies are holding meetings and inundating Calcutta with messages and telegrams, and are also raising subscriptions, they are simply treading in the footsteps, the circumstances being different, of the agitators against Mr. Ilbert's Bill. There seem to be some Europeans, who stand aghast at this spectacle, who think that it bodes no good for the future. But they ought to remember that if any evil should flow from this strain upon the popular mind, it is the Independent Britons, who are responsible for it. It is they who have set the example. It is they who have ignited the flame of agitation against Mr. Ilbert's Bill from one end of the country to the other. And in carrying on this agitation they have scrupled at nothing. They have not scrupled to abuse the Government, aye the Viceroy himself, and to vilify the people, who whatever their faults, have at any rate the merit of producing that national wealth, which feeds them and enriches them. Happily our countrymen have not copied the prototype slavishly. They have certainly given expression to their feelings, but they have neither abused nor contemned authority.

One remarkable feature of the present movement is that it is not confined to the Bengalis. Our enemies are but too ready to taunt us with the remark that the hardy races of the North and West have no sympathy for the weak Bengali, but the demonstrations made in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, Bombay, and Madras shew that there is a common feeling among all classes of the Native population throughout the country. In Calcutta the Hindusthanis, Marwaris, Sikhs, and even Mahomedans and Native Christians have made common cause with the Bengalis in a matter, which owes its origin to a religious question affecting the Hindus. And it is time that there should be this union among the different nationalities of India. They should join hand in hand in a common bond of attachment and loyalty to that beneficent Sovereign, whose enlightened and benign rule has enabled them to achieve this happy union and also in a common prayer for justice to their varied claims. Loyalty to the Throne and Justice to the People ought to be the battle-cry of every champion of his country's cause. If we remain faithful to

that cry, our enemies, however spiteful or powerful, can do us no harm.

We only regret that while the national feeling has been roused to its inmost depth, the agitation is perhaps destined to prove unfruitful. Surendranath is in jail, and no amount of wailing or sympathy will avail to bring him out unless the High Court chooses to remit the sentence. But he does not care—what was meant as humiliation and degradation for him has proved to him the most glorious triumph. In a criminal case, we are told, no appeal lies from the High Court to the Privy Council except with the leave of the Court. The question of jurisdiction is of vital importance to the cause of the liberty of the subject and of the press, but when that question was avoided by the counsel of the accused it is doubted whether the Viceroy and the Secretary of State would like to pose themselves against the High Court and refer the question to the Privy Council. Perhaps the best course would be to watch the progress of the Contempt of Court Bill in the House of Lords, and if it should pass into law, then to apply for its extension to India, even in a modified form if necessary. Possibly it was from these considerations many common sense men, not liable to be carried away by mere feeling, had advised less hasty action. But whether successful or no, the country is roused, and it ought to speak out. Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh. The present agitation, though it may not result in immediate or direct gain, will undoubtedly result in immense indirect gain. It will shew that the people of India are not an inert mass, that they are not dead to those national feelings, which distinguish every civilized nation on the face of the globe, that they no longer appeal to arms but appeal to the sober and impartial judgment of their rulers for the vindication of their wrongs, that they have learnt the arts of lawful and constitutional agitation, and are determined to wage the bloodless war of legitimate reform.

THE N.-W. P. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE Local Self-Government Bill for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla on the 10th instant, by the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, in an able and lucid speech. The object of the Bill, we need hardly state, is to give effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending local self-government in the united provinces. It will be recollected that when the question was first taken up by Sir George Couper, he held that no legislation was required in connection with the matter. His successor, Sir Alfred Lyall, however took a different view and appointed a strong Provincial Committee under the presidency of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, to consider the subject. The Committee submitted an elaborate report, and the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurred in their recommendations. Mr. Quinton's Bill embodies and throws into legislative form these proposals of the Committee which have been accepted by the Local Government. It provides for the constitution of local bodies in the united provinces in supersession of the existing District Committees, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied in land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to those purposes. The levy of rates on land in the united provinces is authorised by Acts III. and IV. of 1878. These Acts direct the appointment of District Committees for the purpose of assisting in determining how the allotments made by the Local Government to each district shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotments. Under these Acts the number of members of each committee may be so small as six, and half of the members may be Government officers; and the Local Government has the power to direct to the general provincial objects all balances of the annual allotments unexpended at the close of each year. Now provisos such as these clearly stand in the way of giving effect to the views of

the Supreme Government in the direction of extending local self-government. Mr. Quinton's Bill, when it is passed into law, will remove this state of things. Immediately on the constitution of the District and Local Boards, they will receive the balance of all allotments made to the district which remains unexpended on that date, and in future such allotments will be made over to them. These, together with the proceeds of the other sources of revenue enumerated in the Bill, will constitute a District Fund at the disposal of the District Committee. We have said above that under the present system all balances unexpended at the close of the year are swept into the general provincial exchequer, and the districts are left with empty treasuries until they receive fresh allotments. This will be no longer possible when Mr. Quinton's Bill find a place on the statute-book. The proposed change will be a great improvement on the existing system, under which practically there is no District Fund.

It is, of course, not to be expected that one uniform system of self-government will be equally suited to the various parts of the united provinces. "The North-West Provinces and Oudh," says Mr. Quinton, "extend over an area nearly equal to 100,111 square miles, and containing a population of 44 millions, far in excess of that of the United Kingdom. They comprise 49 districts, inhabited by heterogeneous races characterised by difference of customs and religions, and habits of thought and stages of civilization, ranging from the learned accomplished Pundits of Benares and Moulvees of Lucknow to the boors of Bundelkhand the wild tribes of the Khudav and the barbarous Tharus of the Terai. It is impossible to assume that for such various races any one form of self-government will be equally suited, or that intelligent non-official agency can be found in every district of these broad provinces, and for exceptional cases of this nature sections 50, 51 and 52 are meant to provide. They do not even in such cases deprive the residents of all voice in the management of their local affairs, and they require even here that District Committees must be appointed, but following the present law, they leave the nomination of members of such committees altogether in the hands of Government, subject to the restriction that one-half shall be owners or occupiers of land resident in the district; and they do not require as elsewhere the establishment of Local Boards. It would certainly be a mistake to introduce an elaborate system of local self-government into places which are now backward, and where an intelligent non-official agency does not exist for working it satisfactorily. In advanced tracts District as well as Local Boards will be established, the jurisdiction of the latter corresponding with tehsils, and the District Board having authority over the entire district. The District Board will be an aggregate of the various sub-divisional boards in the district. This plan Sir Alfred Lyall considers favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relation between the various subordinate Boards, and between them and the Central Board, and there is much to be said in favour of it. The District Board which will be the best Judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, might delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each Local Board. The Bill provides that at least three-fourths of the members of each Local Board must be persons residing, or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business in the tehsil, and must be chosen by election; the remaining fourth may be directly appointed by the Local Government. What is to be the mode of election? Sir Alfred Lyall is convinced that in inaugurating the new policy in the districts a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. The conclusion at which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived is embodied in Mr. Quinton's Bill. We are inclined to think that the elective system should not be introduced where the people are not fit for it. The difference between nomination pure and simple and a system of consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body would be appreciable. There are many towns in the united provinces in which constituencies can be easily formed. Into such towns let the

elective system be introduced by all means. But the introduction of the system into the backward parts of the provinces would be a great mistake. In such parts let the members be appointed by nomination. We would either have the elective system in its entirety or none at all. The success of the Local and District Boards will depend, to a great extent, on the choice of a Chairman, with whom will practically rest the initiation and control of ordinary business. As regards Local Boards, Mr. Quinton's Bill allows them to elect one of their members to be Chairman for one year; and as the Tahsildar will be a member of the Local Board of his tehsil, it requires no prophet to tell us that the members will generally elect him to be their Chairman. In the case of District Boards the appointment of Chairman will, speaking generally, be left in the hands of the Local Government and the result will be that the Magistrate-Collector will be appointed Chairman. Lord Lytton and his friends need not, therefore, fear that under Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme the district officer will be set aside. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that in the interior of the country the people cannot afford to incur the displeasure of the local executive officers. The member of the Local or District Board who will disapprove the appointment of the Tahsildar or the Magistrate-Collector as the case may be, to the Chairmanship, will become a marked man, and he must suffer for his temerity sooner or later.

THE FUTURE OF THE OPIUM REVENUE.

MAJOR EVELYN BARING's gloomy vaticinations about the future of our opium revenue are well calculated to alarm the Indian tax-payer. In 1879-80 opium yielded a net revenue of 8½ crores of rupees and in 1880-81 a net revenue of nearly 8½ crores. But for 1881-82 the actual figures were 7½ crores; while the Revised Estimates for 1882-83 reckoned on a revenue of a little less than 7½ crores. It will be seen that the estimated net revenue from opium for the past financial year is less by 1½ crores than the actual receipts of 1880-81, less by something like 60 lakhs than the Revised Estimate for 1881-82, and the actuals for 1881-82. This progressive and steady diminution in one of the most important sources of our revenue is a matter of deep concern to the tax-payer. There has been a total falling-off of nearly 1½ crores of rupees in three years, and should the diminution continue at this rate the opium revenue will have ceased to exist within the next 14 or 15 years. Major Baring says in his Financial Statement for the current year:—"Opium constitutes the chief danger of the immediate future. I have long time been inclined to take a somewhat desponding view of the opium revenue, and recent events have confirmed the views which I had heretofore held. Considering (1) that the crop is singularly precarious, (2) that the indigenous drug of China is daily becoming a severe competitor to Indian drug, and (3) that the Indian revenue depends in no slight degree on the domestic legislation of a foreign country (China) it can scarcely, in my opinion, be doubted that the yearly revenue which India derives from opium will in all probability show a tendency to fall off in the future." The opium revenue for the current year has been estimated at 7 crores of rupees or 1½ crores less than the actuals of 1880-81; and the Finance Minister tells us in plain terms that the estimate for the next year will have to be taken at a still lower figure. Considering that the opium revenue constitutes one-fourth of the total net revenues of India, the difficulty that will arise from the disappearance of this source of income may be better imagined than described.

It seems to us that the Finance Minister has taken a more desponding view of the Indian opium prospects than the facts of the case justify. The reduction of the duty of the Malwa opium—the produce of the Native States of Central India—by Rs. 500 a chest, which was effected in June last need not alarm us, as the duty has been brought down to the level at which it stood a few years ago. The diminution in the number of chests of Bengal opium offered for sale is, however,

a more serious matter; but then we must not forget that the exceptional good crops of 1875-76 and 1876-77 enabled the Government to constitute a very strong reserve. It was in consequence of this reserve that during the four years 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82 the annual sales of Bengal opium had been in excess of the annual production. No sensible man expected that this state of things would last for any length of time unless, indeed, an exceptionally good crop again replenished the reserve. As this condition was not fulfilled it was obvious that the process of depletion could not continue indefinitely. We are inclined to think that in the four years mentioned above the Government of India would not have drawn so largely on the revenue in order to sell annually an amount in excess of the annual production had not the finances of the Empire been seriously embarrassed during that period by famine and war. It was altogether a bad policy to diminish the reserve for the sake of immediate gain. The annual sales should never have been in excess of the annual production and the reserve should have been kept in stock so that the Government could fall back upon it in a year of exceptionally bad crop such as that of 1882-83. But we must not forget that if Sir John Strachey had done this he could not have produced a "prosperity" Budget for 1880-81. The late Finance Minister probably hoped that an exceptionally good crop would again enable him (the Government) to replenish the reserve; but that hope was not fulfilled. A succession of bad crops obliged the Government of India to face the question. Two alternatives were before the Government—either to increase the production or diminish the quantity for sale. Under ordinary circumstances, the Government of India would have adopted effectual measures for increasing the production; but in view of the growing anti-opium agitation in England such a course was not to be thought of. If anything had been done in the direction of increasing the production, the fanatics of the Anti-Opium League would have come down fiercely upon Lord Ripon and Major Baring. It was far easier to resort to the other alternative—to diminish the quantity offered for sale; and so it was adopted. The number of chests offered for sale in 1882-83 was 56,400 chests. In all 54,400 chests will be offered for sale in 1883-84, being 2000 chests less than in the past year. And as the total outturn of the Benares and Patna Agencies for the current year will not be more than 47,000 chests for export to China, the amount to be sold in 1884-85 will be below the quantity offered for sale in 1883-84. In his desponding remarks upon the Indian opium prospects Major Baring seems to have assumed that the outturn of the crop of future years will always be below the average or at last an average crop. This assumption, to our thinking, is a purely gratuitous one. There will be good and bad years for opium crop as for any other crop. Is there any reason why we should not have again exceptionally good crops like those of 1875-76 and 1876-77, which were a god-send to Sir John Strachey? Or are we to understand that in consequence of the pressure brought by the fanatics of the Anti-Opium League to bear upon the Government, the production of opium will be gradually reduced thereby causing a permanent diminution in the quantity offered for sale? We confess the present attitude of the Finance Minister upon the opium question makes us suspect that Sir Joseph Pease and his friends have received some sort of assurance from the leaders of the Liberal party that the Indian opium traffic would be gradually suppressed in a few years.

We also think that Major Baring takes an exaggerated view of the possible danger to the Indian opium revenue arising from the increased competition of the indigenous Chinese drug. The Indian article constitutes a very small portion of the opium consumed by the Chinese. Dr. W. I. Moore, in his recently published work entitled "*The other side of the Opium Question*," says:—"The difficulty the Chinese laboured under in obtaining their chosen stimulant by importation, led, in spite of Imperial decrees to the contrary, to the extensive cultivation of the poppy in China. It has been recently calcu-

lated that only one-fifth of the opium used by the Chinese is foreign; that is 80 per cent. is native, and as the quality of the native drug improves the disproportion will decrease. The whole of the north-west and the west of China may be said to be practically independent of the Indian trade for the supply of opium. Into the interior of the Empire the Indian drug rarely penetrates." We are inclined to think that so long as the Chinaman smokes opium—and national tastes, like national habits, be it remembered cannot be altered in a day—the Indian drug has not much to fear from the increased competition of the indigenous Chinese drug. The truth is this—the Indian article is eminently superior to the indigenous opium, and it is chiefly consumed by the better classes in China,—namely by persons who can afford to buy it. The great superiority of the Indian opium has been established beyond the possibility of a doubt, and so long as this superiority is maintained, we need not be anxious about the extension of poppy cultivation in China. As Sir Henry Daly, late Agent, Governor-General for Central India and *ex-officio* opium Agent for Malwa pointed out, Indian opium is as much prized in China as old port is in England. This is perfectly true. The higher and richer classes in China will use Indian opium for its superior quality just as the same classes in the United Kingdom purchase the superior wines and liquors of the Continent. It may be argued that the Chinese will learn in a short time to prepare opium in the way it is prepared in this country; and then the present superiority of the Indian drug will become a thing of the past, and the demand for the Indian article will gradually lessen. A writer, who can be accepted as an authority on this subject, says: "I think that Mr. Man's assertion that the manufacturers (of China) are rapidly learning the trick of skilful preparation must be received with caution. They have tried the Havanah plant in other countries. The manufacturers of these countries have learnt the trick of skilful preparation, and yet they have not been able to compete with it. So why should the opium manufactures in China be able to do with the poppy what ours cannot do with the tobacco plant. Of course, the Indian article must depend upon its superior flavour in maintaining its position in the Chinese market. The fact is, that the Indian revenue from opium is quite as safe and possesses as strong elements of stability as do most things which the common sense of mankind leads them to trust. It is no more precarious than the English Excise Revenue. The real danger to our opium revenue is not the increased competition of the indigenous Chinese drug but the persistent agitation of sentimental philanthropists against the continuance of the Indian opium traffic. These amiable men have shut their eyes to the fact that the evils of drinking within [the British realms are immeasurably greater than those which have been traced to opium smoking in China." Major Baring further points out that the Indian opium revenue also depends on the domestic legislation of China. It is, we admit, a danger to the Indian opium trade; but it is, to our thinking, not a very serious danger, when we remember that in 1858 the Chinese Government admitted opium as a legal article of import, not under restraint, but of their own free will, deliberately. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, who was in that year appointed by Lord Elgin Commissioner for the settlement of the trade and tariff regulations with China, proposed that the "duty on opium should be increased beyond the figure suggested in the tariff. But to the proposal the Chinese Commissioner objected on the ground that it would increase the inducements to smuggling. The Chinese Government derives a large revenue from the Indian opium trade, which it can ill afford to lose; and it is not therefore likely that it will fix a prohibitive tariff for the transit of opium after it has been landed at the treaty ports. So long as the Chinese do not abandon the use of opium, we do not apprehend any very serious diminution in the Indian opium revenue, provided of course that the Indian Government duly fosters it.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG ON THE NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY.

(From a London Correspondent)

While the founders of the Indian National Representative Committee have every reason to congratulate themselves on the support which their project has received, from their countrymen in India and from the organs of Indian opinion, it must on the other hand be a source of sincere satisfaction to know that throughout Europe, also, the special object which they have in view and the impartial difference which divides their Association from all which has been previously attempted in London, are commencing to be understood and appreciated at their real value. In London many Associations purporting to deal with Indian interest had been a long time in existence without apparently exerting any influence upon the development of Indian national politics. But the National Representative Committee was hardly founded and has hardly published its programme when a corresponding movement began to take place in Parliament, and a number of influential members of Parliament took steps to ensure more careful treatment for Indian grievances in the House of Commons. Even in Germany the foundation of the National Representative Committee has been observed with attention. Its special objects form the subject of an important notice in that influential journal, the *Algemeine Zeitung*. In the *Algemeine Zeitung* of the 23rd of March there is an interesting enumeration of the various societies, claiming the name of "Indian" which exist in London, and it is quite evident that the German writer has taken pains to make himself acquainted with the distinctions which separate the so-called "Indian" Associations which are under the control of non-Indian authorities and those which are confined to natives of India and which are influenced by native Indian sentiments alone. Referring to the annual meeting of the so-called "National Indian Association," which took place on the 19th of March under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden the German writer is careful to point out that though this body may be actuated by many benevolent motives such as the improvement of female education in India it has no pretence to represent native Indian political wants or wishes. So the *Algemeine Zeitung* rapidly passes by the "National Indian Association," although it was presided over by Sir Ashley Eden, and although among its speakers was Professor Max-Müller. On the other hand, the *Algemeine Zeitung* goes on to point out very clearly which is the real Indian Committee and which is the real Indian Association, and lays emphasis on the fact that the Indian National Representative Committee, consisting of native Indians alone and entirely uninfluenced by non-Indian politics or anti-Indian politicians, seeks to defend the interests of the Indian peoples alone. "There are in London," says the German journal, "a number of bodies which deal with Indian affairs and which are called by almost identical names, among them being the so-called East Indian Association which deals with the interest of the Great Empire of Southern Asia almost exclusively from an English point of view. There are two other bodies, however, the Indian Society and the Indian National Representative Committee, which are of a very different character. The Indian Society, which is not to be confounded with the so-called Indian National Association, consists entirely of natives of India who have at heart the interests of their fellow-countrymen. The National Representative Committee is the creation of the Indian Society and the Rajah Rampal Singh is the president both of the Society and of the Committee. Beyond all doubt," adds the German writer, "an agitation deserving of the highest attention is preparing itself in India."

We commend these observations to the consideration of our Indian countrymen of all creeds and classes. It is by forming Associations devoted to Indian interests alone, it is by supporting the National Representative Committee, which seeks to place the best Indian information at the disposal of friendly members of Parliament, and to agitate Indian questions constantly before the British public, that the welfare and prosperity of the Indian nation will be most efficiently promoted and protected. If the leading newspapers of Germany are already beginning to appreciate the great importance of such a patriotic association as "the National Representative Committee of the Indian Society" while it is still in its infancy, what may not be the result upon British and European opinion when the Representative Committee has been fully developed and when the process of affiliating the leading native associations of India has been more completely effected? Legal and constitutional agitation conducted by native Indian patriots will soon infuse a new spirit of self-reliance and law-abiding freedom among every class of the natives of Hindustan and command the attention and regard of Europe and of England.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FOLLOWING Resolutions were passed at the meetings held in Beadon Street theatres on Wednesday last:—

Moved by Dr. K. M. Banerjee and seconded by Babu Shib Chunder Deb:

Resolution I. "That inasmuch as the question of the summary jurisdiction of the High Court in cases of contempt committed out of its view was not argued or considered in the recent proceedings against Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee, this meeting resolve that a Committee be formed to take all necessary and proper steps to procure an authoritative decision on the point, and to collect and receive subscriptions for the purpose."

Moved by Kumar Rameshwar Malia and seconded by Babu Annada Churn Kastgiri:

Resolution II. "That the following gentlemen do form the Committee with power to add to their number:—Kumar Indir Chunder Sing; Rev. K. M. Banerjee, LL. D.; Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, M. D.; Baboo Jodai Lal Mullick, A. M. Bose, Esq.; Babu Mohesh Chunder Chowdry; Babu Dwarka Nath Ganguly; Norendro Nath Sen; Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee and Kaly Banerjee Sookul M. A."

Kumar Indir Chunder Sing of Paikpara presided at the open air meeting.

The Resolutions passed must command the assent of all reasonable men. They do not commit any person to any opinion, while they leave to the Committee the utmost latitude of action. They do not censure the High Court either directly or indirectly—they do not even contain a word of sympathy for Babu Surendra-nath Banerjee, lest it should imply a censure of the Court. They simply indicate action in a matter of grave public importance. Of course much will depend on the line of action which the Committee will take on the subject. We hope they will take into confidence the public, who have appointed them, and publish from time to time their proceedings for general information.

While on this subject we have been asked by some to suggest that there ought to be a Central Committee to receive subscriptions, and that the subscription-lists ought to be published for the satisfaction of the donors and the information of the general public. We agree. We think the Committee appointed last Wednesday ought to undertake this work.

By far the most important feature of the meetings held in Beadon Street was the absence of speechification. We have seen how the cause of the Independent Britons has suffered by the wild orations at the Town Hall, and we are glad that our countrymen have profited by that lesson. In the present crisis we cannot better advance the national cause than by exercising self-restraint and learning to curb our temper and tongue.

It is edifying to observe that the *Englishman*, which is primarily responsible for the present state of ill-feeling between Europeans and Natives, and which has been the foremost in abusing the Government, rebukes the Native Press for its excited tone and attitude. In the first place it notices the *Saligram* case, which has so much scandalized the Hindu community. Referring to a letter of a correspondent our contemporary says:

The writer states that on the 3rd of March 1883, a Brahmin named Bamachurn Mookerjee was charged by another Brahmin named Nobin Chunder Mookerjee, with the theft of four *Saligrams*, one *Singhabahini* and a *Nama*. Boe. This charge was tried before a bench of Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta consisting of a Brahmin named Roy Juggadand Mookerjee, the Junior Government pleader, Babu Govind Chunder Dutt, and Mr. James Murdoch. The idols were duly produced in Court in the course of the trial, without any exception being taken by either the Brahmin prosecutor, the Brahmin defendant or the Brahmin Magistrate, nor was the faintest outcry raised, then or since, of outraged religious feeling or idol desecration, though in this case, apparently, the idols were actually taken into Court, notwithstanding the contaminating danger of contact with their matting.

We are surprised to observe that our usually clear-headed contemporary does not see that there is no sort of analogy between the two cases. In the Police case the idols were produced as stolen articles; the production was not ordered by the Magistrates; the desecration had been committed by the thieves, who had touched and removed the idols, and not by authority, and the Hindu public could not therefore complain of any arbitrary action on the part of any constituted or responsible authority. When the two cases are so dissimilar, how can the *rationale* of the one case hold good in the other?

THE ENGLISHMAN thus defends Mr. Norris:

Now in the recent case, tried by Mr. Justice Norris, every possible precaution was adopted by the learned Judge to avoid in the faintest degree doing anything which might be construed as tending to wound Hindu religious susceptibilities. He acted on the direct instigation of the Hindu litigant and under the Hindu advice of a Brahmin Interpreter, and moreover he carefully abstained from allowing the idol to be brought into Court because he was informed that contact with court matting will be deemed prejudicial to the sanctity of the idol.

We admit all this and give Mr. Justice Norris every credit for the precautions he did take. But as we said in our last he committed one grave omission. In a matter like this he ought to have consulted his brother Mr. Justice Mitter, and not a subordinate like the Interpreter, who could not be expected to be thoroughly independent. The *Englishman* remarks:

Do any of our readers for a moment suppose that, had Mr. Justice Mitter been presiding in the place of Mr. Justice Norris, he would have waived aside the wishes of the litigant, and the advice of his caste and religious superior the Brahmin interpreter? or that he would found it necessary, acting upon his own motion, to have exhibited more scrupulous regard for

the superstitious veneration of the sanctity of the idol than had been shown in a like case by Babu Jaggadanund Mookerjee the Brahmin Honorary Magistrate?

What Mr. Justice Mitter would have done it is not for us to say, but we feel confident that he would have done nothing, which would have outraged the religious feelings of his countrymen. Babu Jaggadanund Mookerjee did not do what is attributed to him. He did not order the production of the idols. The idols were produced before the Court as stolen articles. The facts being different the deductions from the two cases must be different.

THE ENGLISHMAN thus points the moral of the agitation in this case :

The whole of this wicked endeavour to stir up Hindu religious feeling over this paltry and contemptible question is entirely due to an utter failure hitherto to excite popular animosity against Mr. Justice Norris. There are a certain class of miserable creatures in every country who in times of political excitement endeavour to make a low, sordid, mercenary gain out of this tension of public feeling. These are the special vampires who are dependent for sustenance upon the morbid condition of the body politic. We have seen lately in Ireland a signal example of the impudent manner in which the wretched peasantry and shopkeepers have been gulled and plundered by unprincipled adventurers. It is a grave misfortune for India that it should have been deemed expedient to borrow from Ireland agitation tactics of this description. An endeavour has recently been made by certain agitators in Calcutta to raise subscriptions for agitation in England by fanning into a flame latent race antagonism. Many attempts were made in different directions to excite this feeling to fever pitch, so as to render the ignorant and simple sufficiently pliable tools in hands of these professional agitators. But unfortunately, whatever form their hot enthusiasm might take, it invariably became damped when an appeal was made to the purse. The wire pullers at last, rendered desperate, have adopted as a final resource the religious cry. That this cry is a most iniquitous attempt first to pervert the truth, and then to make capital of this perversion for purely personal and usual motives, is perfectly clear to those who are acquainted with the history of the agitation in Calcutta and of its authors. It is a most remarkable fact that those who have taken a foremost part in exciting religious feeling on the subject are themselves avowedly disbelievers in the Hindu religion. Now, in the face of the facts that have been disclosed, no honest-minded man could have consented to take part in an agitation the patent object of which is to stir up religious animosities and so render English administration in India impossible except at the point of the bayonet. Even had there been cause for agitation, every right thinking native would have hesitated long and profoundly before adopting measures which he must know would be highly prejudicial to good Government. How, then, are we to characterise that class who, whilst perfectly aware that no such cause exists, are endeavouring, notwithstanding, to mislead their ignorant fellow countrymen into the mischievous conviction that their religious rights are being intentionally trampled under foot by the most responsible judicial tribunal in India?

We cannot help smiling when we see that the *Englishman* is provoked to such language against the present native agitation. Our contemporary says that subscriptions are being raised "for agitation in England by fanning into a flame latent race-antagonism." Pray, what is the Anglo-Indian Defence Association doing? Is not the Hare Street editor one of the Secretaries to that Association? The native agitators are endeavouring to "render English administration in India impossible except at the point of the bayonet." But what has been the tendency of the recent writings of our contemporary and the doings of his compatriots? He has been openly accusing the Government of dishonesty and fraud, others incited the Volunteers to resign, and others again threatened to withdraw from all Government institutions unless Mr. Ilbert's Bill be withdrawn. Does all this tend to promote the cause of good government? Example teaches better than precept. Let the *Englishman* first purge itself of its present factious spirit and then rebuke native agitators. First cast out the mote from your eye and then look into the eyes of others.

THE ENGLISHMAN thus concludes :

That three responsible native papers like the *Statesman*, the *Patriot*, and *Mirror* should lend countenance to conduct of this description surpasses belief. We may give these papers full credit for honesty in the matter, and yet express unmeasured surprise at the possibility of their being deluded by the evil machinations of these spurious imitations of Irish treason. One thing is perfectly clear, that an English Government is bound to protect the uneducated classes in India from being made the dupes of a class of men who have taken advantage of the English education which has been so generously bestowed upon them to endeavour to betray the Government and to excite worst prejudices of their fellow countrymen to the detriment of the State.

It pleases the *Englishman* to call the *Statesman* a native paper. It is true that its present proprietary is Native, but the editor is an Englishman, who we believe is quite unfettered in his action. The *Times of India* was once owned by a large number of Parsis; was it therefore a Parsi paper? A Judge of the High Court was once a part proprietor of the *Englishman*, and was that paper therefore an organ of the High

Court? The present proprietary interest in the *Statesman* is represented by rich Native zemindars, but the paper is dead against the zemindari interest. Does not this single fact show that the English editor of the paper is thoroughly independent? But let that pass. All that we need say is that we for one would be extremely sorry to see the cause of good government jeopardized by agitation of any kind, proceeding from any source, European or Native, for after all the object of every sound and healthy agitation is to further, and not to paralyze, the cause of good government. Our contemporary ought to know that our sympathy has always been on the side of truth, justice, and moderation, and that neither taunts nor threats will induce us to swerve an inch from the path of duty.

THE SAME number of the *Englishman* in which our contemporary is lecturing the Native Press contains the following aspersions on the Viceroy. After referring to the helpless condition of the coolies of Cachar owing to terrible inundations and to alleged apathy of Government our contemporary says :

Possibly this apathy is a new development of His Excellency Lord Ripon's policy of governing according to English methods. The excessive dependence of the people of India upon State help has often been deplored, and it may be only a fresh instance of our singular Viceroy's inaptitude that he has selected a calamity of the first magnitude for administering to them a practical lesson in self-reliance.

The apathy of the head of the Government cannot, however, be regarded as furnishing by itself a complete explanation of the scandal we are witnessing. For there are men about the Viceroy who, had the Government been where it ought to be, must have recognized both the gravity of the occasion, and the necessity, if only for decency's sake, of taking steps to vindicate their existence.

Surely our contemporary ought to know that it is the local Government which is directly responsible in dealing with local calamities. If the local Government fails in the discharge of its duty, then the Supreme Government should intervene. But in the present temper of the *Englishman* for every little thing which may go amiss Lord Ripon must be held directly and primarily responsible. And this is the just public teacher who lectures the Native Press on its duties and responsibilities!

SECTION 23 of the Calcutta Municipal Act declares that a person "sentenced to imprisonment" shall not continue as a Commissioner. The question is whether Babu Surendranath Banerjee's case comes under this section. The Town Council resolved to obtain legal opinion on the question. Mr. Evans has given the following opinion :

A "sentence" is the order of a Criminal Court punishing a crime or offence as opposed to the judgment or decree of a Civil Court. If therefore the commitment had been made in the exercise of Civil Jurisdiction, it would clearly not have been a "sentence." But the Privy Council in *re Pollard*, L. R. 2, P. C. 106, treats contempt of Court as a criminal offence, and speaks of the order inflicting a fine in that case as a "sentence." But though this is so, there is a great difference between commitments for contempt and a conviction by a Criminal Court. In *McDermott's case*, L. R. 3, P. C. 341, it was held that the power of commitment for contempt was inherent in the Supreme Court of civil justice in British Guiana, because it was a superior Court of record, although it was a purely Civil Court and although there seems to have been a separate Criminal Court constituted under a separate ordinance. The House of Commons also, although it has long ceased to be a Court administering justice, has (either as a Court of record or by ancient usage—*Lex et consuetudo parliamenti*), the power to commit for contempt and breach of its privileges. This ancient power has been deemed necessary (as pointed out by Lord Ellenborough) for its self protection (*Randel versus About* 14 East). "Would it consist," said that learned Judge, "with the dignity of such bodies, or what is more with the immediate and effectual exercise of their important functions, that they should wait the comparatively tardy result of a prosecution for the vindication of their privileges from wrong and insult." The same power is possessed by the Legislative Assembly of Victoria (*Dill versus Murphy*, 1 Moore P. C. [N. s. 487] and *Glass versus Speaker of Legislative Assembly of Victoria*, L. R. 3, P. C. 569). When these high powers are conferred on or allowed to continue in the High Courts or Legislative Assemblies on grounds of public policy for their own self-protection, they are an exception to the general law [the Court or Assembly being the Judge of whether its privileges have been invaded, and what steps are necessary for their own protection. The order for commitment for a contempt, although in one sense it is a "sentence for an offence," inasmuch as the privileges of these bodies are part of the law of the land, and breach of them is an offence, yet differs much from the ordinary sentence of a criminal court on conviction for a crime. This is shown by the fact that all such orders for commitment, though they may mention a term of imprisonment which is not to be exceeded, yet are subject to this reservation that the court against whom the contempt has been committed may, without any review or reversal of the order, release the party in contempt on a further submission or explanation. So that in this case [if Baboo Surendro Nath were to arrive at the conclusion that he ought not to have acted upon the supposed correctness of a news-paper paragraph imputing gross misconduct to a Judge of the High Court in the Presidency without any enquiry, and published a statement that the said Judge was unfit for his office, and were to apologise for having so acted instead of claiming a right to make such comments subject to an apology in case they be proved to be false,] there is nothing in the order of commit-

ment notwithstanding its form to prevent the Court from discharging him at once. Bearing in mind these peculiarities of a commitment for contempt, and bearing in mind that the words "sentenced to imprisonment" are capable of being read as referring only to "a sentence passed by a Criminal Court on a conviction," I feel great doubt whether these words, though so wide, ought to be construed as applying to commitments for contempt. I cannot, on the other hand, advise with any confidence that they may not be construed by the Courts, in their wider sense, as covering such a case.

Under these circumstances, it is open to the Municipality either take further opinions on the subject, or to leave matters as they stand, leaving any person who may desire to do so to contest in Court the question whether Baboo Surendro Nath is disqualified or not.

17th May 1883,

G. H. P. EVANS.

On the strength of this opinion the Town Council have resolved to take no action in the matter. We congratulate the Corporation on the decision arrived at. The separation of Babu Surendranath from the Corporation would have been a serious loss to it.

IT WOULD appear from the last *Calcutta Gazette* that after all His Excellency the Viceroy has given his assent to the Hill Coolie Bill. The rumour that His Excellency would veto the Bill came to us from three independent sources, and although we could not be positive about its correctness, we thought that such an inequitable measure would not meet with the approval of the Viceroy. We believe the assent has been given not without good deal of hesitation.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Chupra dated yesterday :

A largely attended and influential meeting of the zemindars of Sarun took place yesterday at Dabaiwan to consider the Bengal Tenancy Bill. His Highness the Maharaja of Hatwa presided. Representative zemindars from all parts of the district were present. The following resolutions were passed: first moved by Babu Upendro Deo Narain Singh and seconded by Kashi Rao Kumar Babu Krishan Pershad Singh, that the provisions of the Tenancy Bill of 1883 vitally affect the proprietary interest of the zemindars as guaranteed to them by the permanent settlement. Second Resolution moved by Moharaj Kumar Babu Narindra Pertap Sahi and seconded by Mohi Dost Mahomed, that the advantages offered by the Bill to the tenants substantial and new while those offered to the zemindars are nil. That the bill in fact proposes a redistribution of property between land lords and tenants without offering the landlord any compensation for what is taken away from the sum of his rights and the provisions do not fall within the power reserved to the Governor General at the time of the permanent settlement to enact laws for the protection and welfare of dependent tenants and ryots. Third Resolution moved by His Highness the Maharaja of Butwa and seconded by Roy Biboo Mohabir Anershad Bhabadour that inasmuch as it is admitted by the Government that a grave case of necessity justifying the redistribution of property has not arisen, but that government is simply trying to place the ryots in the position which they occupied at the time of the permanent settlement the rights of the zemindars in so far as they existed at that date plus the rights of the state which were transferred to them under the permanent settlement, in lieu of a permanent money revenue, a consideration which the Government received to the present day should not be invaded. That this further intention of occupancy rights, their transferability and the various restrictions to freedom of contract as also the limit of a maximum of enhancement to a fifth of the value of the produce to tally and trench on the vested right of zemindars. Fourth Resolution moved by Babu Bamar Singh and seconded by Babu Jankar Das, that it is unwise to unsettle customary laws and tenures which have been prevalent in Behar and the Behar zemindars look with various apprehensions to the special provisions regarding the commutation of *Bhawli* tenures as calculated to affect seriously the interest of agriculture in this province. Fifth Resolution moved by Babu Hari Harendra Sahi and seconded by Babu Ganga Sahay that a sub-committee be formed to frame a memorial stating all the objections to the provisions of the Tenancy Bill and that the same be submitted to the Bengal Government through the Behar Landholders Association.

A DREADFUL calamity has befallen Cachar as the following telegrams placed at the disposal of the press shew :

From Deputy Commissioner, Cachar.

To Octavius Steel & Co., Cachar.

Dated Silchar, 17th May 1883, 18-43.

Received Calcutta, 17th May 1883, 16-10.

Whole country and town, including European quarters, flooded 40 inches, 9 days unprecedented floods, supplies drowned, none available. Bazaars swept away, water over roofs; no boats can go against streams, relief cut off, charter steamer and flats with rice at Naraingunge, Goalundo, immediate action essential intense fear of mortality from starvation in some gardens.

Reply.

Fully alive to urgency of disaster, Steamer, *Burrisaul*, left Naraingunge with rice, your order yesterday. *Benares* leaving similarly about to-morrow. Marine Department sending launch *Lianet*; arranging Eastern Bengal Steamer *Rapid*, cargo rice. *Sarnjunga* to Cachar. Seeing India general.

We thank Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co., for the promptitude and generosity with which they have moved in this matter. But the Government ought also to be up and doing. We are sorry to see it stated that the local Government seems to be somewhat paralyzed in its action. We hope there is no truth in this rumour.

WE ARE requested to announce that the first anniversary meeting of the Bengal Theosophical Society will be held at the Town Hall, this evening at 5-30 P.M. Colonel H. S. Olcott will preside, and deliver a lecture on Dr. Esdaile and Mesmerism in Calcutta thirty-six years ago.

REVIEW.

Prithivi. By Srimuti Surno Kumari Devi. Calcutta: Adi Brahma Somaj Press: 1289, B. S.

THIS is the latest work of Srimuti Surno Kumari Devi, daughter of our venerable townsman, Babu Debendra Nath Tagore. She is already very favourably known to our readers as the authoress of *Dip Nirvan* and several other books, which we reviewed in these columns some time ago. This fair writer had hitherto written anonymously. Neither the *Dip Nirvan* with which she commenced her literary career six years ago nor her other works which followed one another in rapid succession disclosed the name of their writer. And as these books possessed great merits, and gave promise of future excellence, speculation was naturally rife as to their authorship. We set all the speculations at rest by announcing the name of this fair writer, an announcement which as might be expected created much interest. The public saw how a zenana lady, who had never been in any school, or mixed in society, could write books in a chaste and vigorous style, "delineating some of the subtlest workings of the human heart and displaying admirable depth and purity of thought. Srimuti Surno Kumari Devi, indeed, is an ornament to her sex and to her country. Her works are by far the best that have yet been written by a Bengali lady, and they display literary powers of a very high order.

We are very glad to see that this talented authoress does not allow her powers to remain idle. Her last production—the work before us—fully sustains her reputation. She had previously written romances and tales, poetical and operative pieces. This might have led the public to suppose that her powers did not go beyond the field of imagination. If such an impression was created, it would be removed by the present work which treats of scientific subjects. The "*Prithivi*," which is the first scientific work written by a Bengali lady, is a collection and reprint of a series of papers that appeared from time to time within the last two or three years in the pages of the well known Bengali periodicals—the *Tattwabodhini Patrika* and the *Bharati*. The authoress informs us in the preface that those papers have been carefully revised and in many places entirely re-written. The Introduction to the book is worth more than a passing notice. It bears testimony to the extent of the fair writer's Sanskrit learning. She points out that India was the birth-place of science, and that even in the Vedic times we find indications of the scientific acquirements of our forefathers. The Ancient Indians diligently cultivated astronomy at least three thousand years before the commencement of the Christian era; and it was from here that the cultivation of this science gradually extended to Chaldea, Egypt, and Greece. The law that the sun stands motionless in the centre while the earth and the other planets revolve about it was made known in Europe by Copernicus in the sixteenth century; but Srimuti Surno Kumari Devi quotes a passage of Arya Bhuttas works which proves conclusively that the law was known in India more than a thousand years before its discovery in Europe. Then, she gives us a *Sloka* from the *Markandya Puran*, which demonstrates that the astronomers of Ancient India were aware of the existence of solar spots long before the mention of telescope as also of connection of those spots with famine. Again, she quotes a passage from the *Sidhanta Siromoni*, Bhasker Acharjee, which indicates "beyond the possibility of a doubt that the astronomer had anticipated Newton's grand idea. The book before us consists of eight chapters. The first two chapters are taken up with a description of the different bodies comprising the solar system and of the various motions of the Earth as also of the imaginary lines and points, which are supposed to be drawn on its surface for the purpose of facilitating astronomical calculations. The next four chapters trace the past history of the globe and of the life upon it and describe the present actual state of things on the surface of our planet—the strata, their nature, organic remains, order of arrangement, the changes visibly going on by the action of waters, winds, volcanoes, &c. The seventh chapter contains a summary of the different theories regarding the Interior of the Earth and the arguments framed against such theory. The most interesting portion of the book is its eighth and last chapter which treats of the probable end of the Earth. It will thus be seen that the work under notice comprises within a short compass a variety of useful and interesting information on abstruse scientific subjects, which our talented authoress has brought within the reach of the comprehension of the general reader. She has clearly exhibited the main characteristics of the science of the nineteenth century. It is needless to say that the book is written in a chaste and

exquisite style. The language is clear and at the same time forcible; and the manner in which some of the most important and intricate discoveries of modern science have been brought to the level of the understanding of lay readers cannot be sufficiently admired. The book will be particularly useful to those who have a taste for scientific studies, but unfortunately have not had the advantage of a scientific education in schools or colleges. Such persons would find in it a mine of valuable and interesting information. We would strongly recommend the Education Department to prescribe this work as a text-book for vernacular examinations, as it is admirably fitted to teach the principles of modern science to our boys and girls. It is of the utmost importance that attempts like the present one should be encouraged. We would conclude by expressing an earnest hope that the book under notice will be followed by others of its kind from the prolific pen of its versatile fair writer.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh Bart, M.D. physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed: "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent physician remarks: "With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsules imperial half pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSLIR SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Syed Zamrooddeen, Korantades.....	6	0	0
W. B. Maxwell Esq., Gowhatty.....	2	13	0
Srivilliputur Reading Club, Tenervelly.....	6	10	0
W. P. Duff Esq., London.....	20	0	0
Synd Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S. I. Aligarh...	0	10	0
Hon'ble Ramesh Chunder Mitter, Ballygunge....	13	4	0
Synd Looft Ali Khan, Patna.....	13	4	0
Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadur, Digapatty....	13	4	0
V. Venkateshar Esq., Simoga.....	13	4	0
Executive Engineer, Bhargulpore.....	8	9	0
Ratnagery Native General Library.....	13	4	0
Secy. Anjuman, Baro-Banki.....	13	4	0
P. C. Mozoomdar Esq., Chooadanga.....	8	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore.....	13	4	0
Babu Benodebhary Mitra, Manickgunge.....	13	4	0
" Bireswar Chuckerbutty, Ranchoe.....	13	4	0
" Taruck Nath Muschattuck, Boati.....	13	4	0
" Kylaah Chunder Ghose, Bhargulpore.....	6	10	0
" Ramprokash Lal, Chupra.....	20	0	0
" Nundram Bhattacharjee, Bankipore.....	4	0	0
" Bromo Nath Sen, Bhargulpore.....	15	0	0
" Mohendro Chunder Chowdry, Mymensingh....	6	10	0
" Munwar Das, Begusarai.....	6	10	0
" Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Diamond Harbour	13	0	0
" Preenath Banerjee, Tura.....	13	4	0
" Chundee Churn Dutt, Kishengunge.....	13	4	0
" Bishen Chand, Purneah.....	7	0	0
" Mohiny Mohun Dutt, Hooghly.....	4	6	0
" Mohendra Nath Dutt, Jorehat, Assam.....	13	4	0
" Demanath Gangooly, Poona.....	10	0	0
" Joyaprosad Paudey, Jellalabad, Monghyr..	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, — May 16, 1883.

General—7th May—Mr. H F J Kean, CS, reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 23rd April, 1883. Capt A W Rendell, of the Northern Bengal Volr Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for three months, from the 10th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following officers are apptd. to act in the first gde of Magtes and Colrs, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. C F Worsely, Offg Magte. and Colr, Monghyr, from the 5th ult.

Mr. A Weeks, Magte. and Colr, Purneah, from the 5th ult.

Mr. H J Newberry, Offg Magte. and Colr, Rangpore, from the 13th ult.

The following officers are apptd. to act in the second gde of Magtes and Colrs, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. W Fiddian, Offg Magte. and Colr, Beerboom, from the 5th ult.

Mr. C H Vowel, Offg Magte. and Colr, Rajshabye, from the 8th ult.

Mr. H G Cooke, Offg Magte. and Colr, Noakholly, from the 13th ult.

8th May—Baboo Umesh Chunder Banerjee, Depy. Magte. and Depy. Colr, Goida, Southal Pergunnahs, is transf'd. to Rajmehal in that dist.

10th May—Mr. G Godfrey, Offg Jt Magt. and Depy. Colr, Koorda, Pooree, acted as Magte and Colr of that dist., from the 20th to the 24th ult, both days inclusive.

11th May—Mr E H Ruddock, CS, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 23rd ult.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, on leave, is transf'd too Hooghly, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Koomud Nath Monkerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hooghly, is transf'd to Lohardugga, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

14th May—Mr. H A Cockerell, CSI, Offg Member of the Board of Revenue is confirmed in that apptmt, from 1 4th ult, vice Mr R L Mangles, VC.

Mr F B Peacock, Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Jdli, Polt, and apptmt Depts is confirmed in that apptmt from the 14th ult, vice Mr. H A Cockerell, CSI.

Mr J Monro Offg Comr of the Presdy Divn, is confirmed in that apptmt, from the 14th ult, vice Mr F B Peacock.

Mr D R Lyall, Offg Insp-Gnl of Police, is confirmed in that apptmt from the 14th ult, vice Mr J Monro.

Mr E V Westmacotte Magte and Colr, Dacca, now offg as Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah, is apptd to be a Magte and Colr of the second gde, from 14th ult, vice Mr D R Lyall.

Mr J S Armstrong is apptd to be Colr of Customs, Calcutta, from the 1st ult, the date on which Mr J D Maclean retd from the service.

Mr W F Mera Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Midnapore is apptd to be a Dist and Sess Judge of the second gde, from the 24th March last, vice Mr P D Dickens decd.

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Wanted a Superintendent in the Water Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 per month, rising to Rs. 400 inclusive of all allowances.

Engineering qualifications and practical experience essentially necessary; and no person wanting these need apply.

Applications, with copies of testimonials stating age and experience, to be addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation at Calcutta, and endorsed on the cover "Superintendent W. Works," will be received up to the end of June next, and not later.

C. W. HORS

Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

All vacancies in this Office have been filled up. . . .

J. M. LUFF,

Executive Engineer R. B. State Railway.

NOTICE.

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government factory from Red Cinchona Bark. Obtainable from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 16 Oz. Rs. 32-12. Cash with order.

IN THE PRESS

AND WILL BE SHORTLY READY.

MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSSES.

SPEECHES

DELIVERED IN

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Revised by himself.

Price :

To Subscribers in advance ... Re. 1

To non-Subscribers ... Rs. 2

INTENDING subscribers will be good enough to send their names, addresses and subscriptions to the undersigned.

ASUTOSH BANERJI,

No. 2, British Indian Street.

Thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES AND OTHER SUNDRIES.

Imported from the best known Manufacturers of

LONDON, AMERICA AND GERMANY,

SUPPLIED BY

L. V. MITRA & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail.

Homoeopathic Chemists, Booksellers and Publishers

Under the Patronage of

THE LEADING HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS OF

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS,

1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

(Opposite E. B. Railway Station.)

A large and Varied Stock constantly on hand.

Terms.—Liberal to Trade and to charity. Descriptive Catalogues on Application.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th May 1883, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Resolution passed by Sanitary Committee on the 24th April 1883 to employ ten extra gangs of dhangers for the cleansing of the sewers.

2. To consider a Memorial of certain inhabitants of Calcutta regarding cleansing and conservancy of the Town, communicated by Government of Bengal.

3. To consider the rules framed for regulating the use of Steam Engines on the Tramway line,

4. Cowar Denendrenarain Roy to move that the Tank Committee be amalgamated with the Busti Committee.

5. To confirm the Proceedings of the Tramway and Telephone Committee at a Meeting held on the 28th April 1883.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, a Special Meeting will be held for the following purposes:—

To cancel the following Licenses:—

1 (a) For Jute Ware-house, No. 13, Pathurighatta Street.

(b) Ditto ditto, No 178, Chitpore Road.

(c) Ditto ditto, No. 222, Ramkanto Bose's Street.

2. To confirm the proposed new Rules of business as recommended by the Committee for the revision of Rules and Bye-laws.

3. To consider recommendation made by the Busti Committee on the 8th February 1883, for the issue of orders regarding Bamun Bagan Busti under Section 21.

4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at Meetings, held on the 21st, 24th, 28th April, and 5th May 1883.

5. To confirm the Proceedings of the Assessment Committee at a Meeting held on the 10th May 1883.

6. To confirm generally the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 21st and 28th April 1883.

C. W. HOPE,

Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY IMPERIAL LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Arrests Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful sequelæ peculiar to this fatal disease, and has cured hundreds of almost hopeless cases. It also effectually checks the premonitory symptoms, which might otherwise develop into Cholera, and has powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from this disease.

A single trial will prove both the preventive and curative properties of Indradyne. With this specific at hand Cholera need no longer be feared, and this is an important fact in connection with its predicted increase.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the patentees initials in red ink.

EVANS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

144, DRUGMUTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Rs. 3-8 per 12-ounce bottle. Packing As. 8 extra.
Rs. 2 per 6 ounce bottle. Packing As. 6 extra.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of 4 annas per bottle to purchasers of more than five 12-ounce bottles. Remittances requested in half-anna postage stamps, or by money orders.

The Voice of India.

A monthly Magazine containing Opinions of the Native Press of India on important subjects.

FIRST IMPRESSION 2,000 COPIES.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

In India, per Annum Rs. 10 } In advance including postage.
In Eng and do. £1 or Rs. 12-8 }
paid in India.....

Per Page, for each insertion 12 } In advance Rates of Adver-
Per Column, do..... 8 } tisement in India.

CONTRACT RATES ON APPLICATION.

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., Voice of India Office 16, Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

COOL,
SPARKLING,

Loedone

EXHILIRATING,
REFRESHING.

"A delicious non-alcoholic aerated beverage."—R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW.

Loedone resembles Champagne in all but the incoxicating properties of the latter."—Army and Navy Gazette.

"It has a wonderfully invigorating effect."—HORSLEY MAPLESON, M.R.C.S.

Loedone Is adapted for all climates, classes and creeds.

PRICE Rs. 8-0 per Case of 6 Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BENGAL N. W. P. AND ASSAM.
PLANTERS' STORES & AGENCY Co. Ltd.
30, STRAND, CALCUTTA.

Notice.

THE attention of the public is called to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, requiring a stamp duty of one anna to be paid on the following instruments mentioned in Schedule I:—

ARTICLE 1.—Acknowledgement of a debt exceeding Rs. 20.

" 5.—Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a company or association or bill of exchange.

" 11.—Bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand for amount exceeding Rs. 20.

" 17.—Certificate or other document evidencing the right or title to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any company or association.

" 19.—Cheque for an amount exceeding Rs. 20.

" 26.—Delivery order in respect of goods sold or transferred, exceeding in value Rs. 20.

" 40.—Letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.

" 41.—Letter of credit authorising another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn.

" 46.—Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security, exceeding in value Rs. 20.

" 51.—Proxy empowering to vote at a meeting of any association.

" 52.—Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs. 20.

" 58.—Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.

Under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1882, facility is afforded for having skeleton forms of the abovenamed instruments impressed in this office with the one-anna stamp on payment of the amount into the Calcutta Collectorate or any mofussil treasury and production of the Collector's receipt.

W. H. RYLAND,

Officiating Superintendent of Stamps.
Calcutta, the 4th May 1883.

THE BLOOD IMPROVER.

Prepared according to the receipt of Dr. B. L. Ghose, G. M. C. B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years. This preparation has been pronounced by competent professional men to be the best remedy for all venereal and mercurial affections and other diseases caused thereby. It is far superior to Sarsa and other known medicines of the kind. It is extensively used in all parts of India including the chief towns of the three Presidencies.

Price, Rs. 2; packing, annas 4, per bottle.

Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

Price, annas 8; packing, annas 2.

B. L. GHOSE & CO.,
35, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

JUST PUBLISHED
JYOTISH PROKASH.

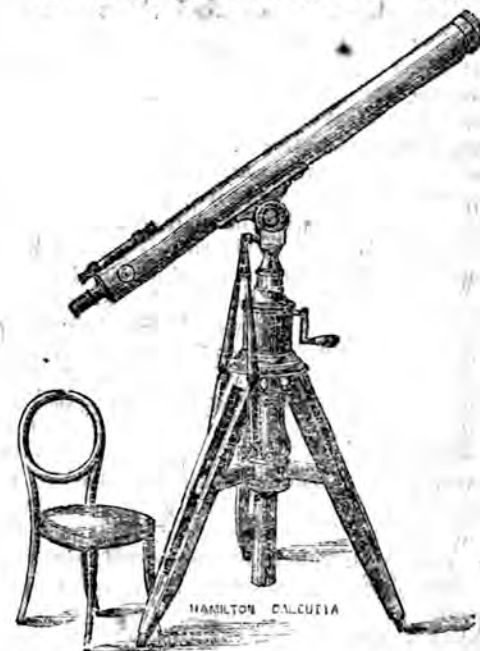
An exhaustive work in Bengali on Astrology. Price Rs. 5.

To be had of Messrs. Baney Madhub Dey and Co., 318 Chitpore Road, Burtolla, B. Banerjee and Co., 25 Cornwallis Street, Sanskrit Press Depository, 148 Baranusee Ghose's Street, Jorasank, and Shomprokash Press Depository, 97 College Street, Calcutta. Remittances to accompany orders.

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.



A MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENT fitted with SOLAR & LUNAR LENSES, mounted on a HANDSOME SOLID MAHOGANY HOLDING TRIPOD, RACK & PINION ELEVATION, and HIGHLY FINISHED throughout.

With solid wood case and fittings complete Cash Rs. 800

"SOLID GOLD DOUBLE-BRANCH SPECTACLES," fitted with Excellent Lenses..... Cash from Rs. 20

The same with Pebble Lenses " " 24

"SOLID GOLD HOOK SPECTACLES," With cool Pebble Lenses Cash Rs. 26

"DOUBLE BRANCH SILVER SPECTACLES," Strong and Serviceable for Daily Wear 11

HAMILTON & CO.

By appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
CALCUTTA.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.
9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	
15	10	8½	Rs. 47
18	12	11	" 55
20	14	12	" 60
22	16	14	" 65
24	18	15	" 75
26	19	17	" 80
28	20	18	" 85
30	21	20	" 90
32	22	21	" 105
34	23	23	" 115
36	24	24	" 125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch	
Rs. 15, 19, 23, 26 each.	

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 inch.	
Rs. 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 5,000, 7,000, 10,000	
28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch.	
Rs. 12,000, 16,000, 19,000, 24,000, 28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The oldest and the youngest can take them with safety!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of **STEPHENSON & Co.,**
14, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

At the half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietor of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association held at their Office on Wednesday the 9th May 1883, at noon the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:

- The Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law in the chair
1. Proposed by Baboo Sham Churn Law,
Seconded by G. H. Kiernander Esqr.
That the Report of the directors be received and the Accounts passed as correct.
2. Proposed by J. W. O'Keefe Esqr.
Seconded by A. B. Sutherland Esqr.

That the divisible surplus of Rs. 29,864-1-2 be appropriated in terms of the 3rd paragraph of the Directors' Report and that a dividend be declared of Rs. 13 per share payable on and from the 15th instant.

3. Proposed by G. H. Kiernander Esqr.
Seconded by Baboo Sham Churn Law.
That Mr. J. W. O'Keefe and Mr. A. E. Harris who go out by rotation be re-elected Directors.
4. Proposed by Baboo Sham Churn Law.
Seconded by G. H. Kiernander Esqr.

That the thanks of this meeting on behalf of the Shareholders be given to the Directors, Secretary and Establishment for their services during the past half-year.

D. Law,
Chairman.

PAUL & CO'S PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

Have stood the test of time and competition and established a universal reputation for harmlessness and efficacy. They are confidently recommended to all, and especially to residents of places where medical aid is not available.

Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.
Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12as.
Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detergent Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.
Embrocation—Used externally for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—1 Re.
Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once—8 as.
Indian Aromatic Tooth Powder—A Dentifrice & for diseases of the Teeth & Gums, and Foul Breath ½ lb do. Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists, 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

মেডিকেল কালেক্টর পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. 8, Panchi Dhopyan's Lane, Jorasako, Calcutta.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs. 25 0 0
Silver " " " " " " " " " "	" 10 0 0
Steel " " " " " " " " " "	" 6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	" 10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	" 10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY
Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.
U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

NOTICE.

All remittances by Money Orders, Cheques, Hundis and Drafts made to the Sanskrit Press Depository in my name, should in future be made in the name of Babu Kheternath Halder, the Head Assistant of the above Firm.

CHANDI CHARAN CHATURJI,
Manager.

148, Baranashi Ghose's Street, }
Calcutta, 3rd May, 1883. }

Notice.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that on Monday 28th May next, and the following 3 days, some very costly jewellery and ornaments, as also gold and silver articles and rich cloths—worth in all a lac and fifty thousand rupees, will be sold by public auction near the Mysore Palace Treasury. The auction will commence precisely at 12 A.M., on the above dates.

Persons intending to bid must do so in person. Each article of sale will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

Terms—strictly cash. The successful bidder must, immediately on the sale being declared, pay down his purchase money and obtain a receipt for the amount.

Asst. Commr. in charge of Palace Estabts.
Palace Office, Mysore, 26th April 1883.

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বারখণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টাকা আছে, সুন্দর সুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ণ মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বল-তম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত স্বর্ণের ন্যায় অপৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল হস্ত, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বৃত্তিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বান্ধীকি, মিল্টন, হোমর, বার্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৯ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ১০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণি-অর্ডার দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ স্ট্রীট) শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু
৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাট লেন। ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

সোখিলাল এণ্ড কোং জ্বর নাশক সুখা।

ইহা গ্ৰীহা বক্রং কল্প ঐক্যিক দ্বাহিক ত্রাহিক চাতু-
র্বিিক ইত্যাদি সর্ব প্রকার জ্বরের অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ।

কলিকাতা বড় বাজার দয়েহাটা ৭ নং বাটীতে
প্রাপ্য। মূল্য শোল ওন্স বড় শিশি ১০, আট ওন্স
ছোট শিশি ৬ আনা।

আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্ত স্থানে স্থানে
এজেন্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, বাঁহারা এজেন্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন
তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে
বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

পাইকপাড়া নশরি।

দ্রব্যগুণতত্ত্ব। চলিত বৈশাখ মাস হইতে এই
নামে ১৬ পেজি ২ ফর্মায় বার্ষিক ২ টাকা মূল্যে মাসিক
পত্রিকা বাহির হইতেছে, অগ্রিম ১ টাকা এবং ৩ মাস
পরে বাকি টাকা দিতে ইহবে। ইহার সুলেখকের মধ্যে
প্রসিদ্ধ গঙ্গাপ্রসাদ সেন, রাজ বৈদ্য পেরারিমোহন সেন
জবং অনঙ্গপ্রসাদ সেন বিশেষ সাহায্য করিবেন।
ডাক্তারগণের মধ্যে বাবু ভগবানচন্দ্র রায়, ডা. বসু,
ডি, এবং অন্য ডাক্তারেরা সাহায্য করিবেন। গ্রন্থের
গণ মূল্য ও পত্র আমার নিকট পাঠাইবেন। ডিমাই ২০
পেজি মাসিক পত্রিকা, কৃষিতত্ত্ব সচিত্র। ইহা পঞ্চম
খণ্ড গত মাঘ হইতে শুরু হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য
৩৮ আনা। উভয় তত্ত্ব একত্রে লইলে অগ্রিম ৪৮ আনা
দিতে হইবে। গত চারি সনের বাঁধান কৃষিতত্ত্বের
মূল্য ৪৮ আনা।

এখানে সকল প্রকারের গাছ ও বিজ পাওয়া যায়,
কেটেলগের মূল্য ৮ আনা। বরিবার রোপণ চষা সবজি
ও ফুল বিজের ফি পেকেট ৩ টাকা, উভয় আলাহিদা
লইলে ফি পেকেট ১১ টাকা নশরির পেট্রন বেনারসের,
জিবাঙ্করের, দারভাঙ্গার মহারাজাগণ এবং কলিকাতার
মহারাজা যতীন্দ্রমোহন ঠাকুর ও মহারাজা নরেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ
বাহাদুরগণ। নশরির বিজাদি ও কৃষিতত্ত্বের গ্রাহক হইলে
বার্ষিক ১৫ টাকা দিতে হয়।

শ্রীনিত্যগোপাল চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
পাইকপাড়া নশরি, কলিকাতা।

মচিত্র। প্রবাহিনী।

RENDERED IN BENGALY FROM

MYSTERIES BY REYNOLDS, & CO.

রেণাল্ড ক্রুত রহস্যাবলী (Mysteries of London and Mysteries of the Court,) অবলম্বনে
লিখিত আখ্যায়িকা বলী একাদিক্রমে খণ্ডে
খণ্ডে প্রতি পক্ষে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।
প্রথম উচ্ছাস—প্রথম তরঙ্গ।
এককালীন অগ্রিম মূল্য ৩/০।

ডাক মাসুল বার আনা।

খরচা প্রতি খণ্ড এক আনা। অর্থাৎ কক্ষী ১০ ও পূর্ণ
তরঙ্গ (Series) ৬০ মাত্র। কিন্তু নির্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইলে,
কক্ষী ৫০ ও পূর্ণ ৩০ পড়িবে। একপ সুলভ
মূল্য কোন বাঙ্গালী পুস্তক এ পর্যন্ত বাহির হয় নাই।
রয়াল আট পেন্সী কক্ষীর ১৬০০ পৃষ্ঠায়—২০০ কক্ষীয়—বা
শতাধিক চিত্র সম্বলিত ১০০ খণ্ডে সমাপ্ত। প্রতি তরঙ্গ বা
পূর্ণ আখ্যায়িকা বৎসর মধ্যে শেষ হইবে। অন্ততঃ ২/০
পাঠাইলে, নির্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইতে পারিবেন। বৈশাখ
হইতে তরঙ্গের মূল্য চারি টাকা হইবে।

ত্রিগুণেন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

প্রবাহিনী কার্যালয়—৮৯, বারানসী ঘোষের স্ট্রীট,
কলিকাতা।

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all
diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleed-
ing, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth
of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders
them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabhrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly
cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off
or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the
head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-
sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 Annas.
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the
Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most
satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever
cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise.
It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers,
chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet,
spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weak-
ness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in
all complaints to which the persons of sedentary
habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous
and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages
with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Managing Proprietor.

NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.S.C., Cambridge,
Specialist in obstetrics, in Surgery and Sanitary
Science. Testimonials from the Universities of Lon-
don, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the
Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical
lectures and took part in the practical work of treat-
ing diseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General
Hospital attached to the said famous University of
Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.
at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

*Contributions towards the Elucidation of their
Ancient and Medieval History.*

By RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp.
504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

**BURDWAN AND CUTWA BENGAL
PROVINCIAL RAILWAY
COMPANY, LD.**

DIRECTORS.

James Murdoch, Esq., Messrs. William Moran & Co.
John Mackinnon, Esq., Messrs. Macneill & Co.
James Henderson, Esq., Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.
*Thos. Longmuir, Esq., Delhi and London Bank.
W. C. Banerjee, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
W. R. Larmie, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Burd-
wan (Ex-officio).

*Subject to reference to his Directors.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Barrow & Orr.

PROVINCIAL AUDITORS,

Maro Meugens, Esq. | F. St. Aubyn-King, Esq.

BANKERS:

Bank of Bengal and all Branches.
Delhi and London Bank. | Alliance Bank of Simla.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. Burn & Co., L. C.

HEAD OFFICES:

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Copies of Prospectus can be obtained at any of the Bank
or Branches, at Messrs. Burn & Co., L. C., 20, Cannon Road,
Allahabad, and at the Head Offices of the Company, 7,
Hastings Street, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent
in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with
perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

1. Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
2. Policy-holders can vote at meetings.
3. Amalgamations impossible.
4. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
5. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
6. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
Premium	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustees for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGE-
MENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE
NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are
invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Ori-
ental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms,
Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.R.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, EIPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DAES,
Agent, Calcutta,
21, Peepulputty Road

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K. G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and
Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1

Annuity Fund £371,273 19 3

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially
invested to meet the obligations of these Departments,
and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire
Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual
General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most
complete productions of its kind, and the results set
forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one
of the greatest and most widely useful of provident
institutions. The North British has been conducting
business since the early years of this century: every
year has been a record of steady progress and honor-
able dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted
of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual
£35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year.
The increase is very satisfactory, considering the diffi-
culty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for
the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a
dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together
with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus
as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to
meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed
to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit
and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN
& CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special
terms.

MR. U. K. DUTT.

SPECIALIST IN MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES
OF WOMEN;

FELLOW, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh

Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow

Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN;

Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in
charge of Extern Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital,
Dublin; &c., &c., &c. ADDRESS, 20 BRADON STREET
CALCUTTA

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work
of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less
than one month.

	IN TOWN.	Rs. As.
Per Month		1 2
" Annum		11 8
" Single Copy		0 6

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum		15 4
Arrear Do.		15 8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line		0 4
----------	-------	-----

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the
HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 103, BABANUSHT GHOSH'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.